

DAILY REPORT

FBI

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 085

2 May 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Asian Development Bank Opens Meeting in Bangkok	A 1
PRC Admission Discussed [KYODO]	A 1
Japan Supports PRC Membership [KYODO]	A 1
Japan Releases Funds to ADF [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 30 Apr]	A 1
Bank Consensus on PRC [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD 2 May]	A 2
PRC Not Admitted [KYODO]	A 2

JAPAN

Nakasone Meets With FRG Chancellor Kohl	C 1
Further Reportage [cross-reference]	C 1
Abe Holds Talks With Shultz in Bonn 1 May	C 1
Notes on Air Accord Exchanged	C 2
Foreign Minister Meets Norwegian Officials [cross-reference]	C 2
Trade Minister in Brussels for Talks With EC Leaders [cross-reference]	C 2
Japanese Firms Cautious About Trade With PRC	C 3
LDP Senior Official To Visit ASEAN Nations	C 3
Telecommunications Imports Section Formed	C 4
MITI To Urge Oil Firms To Use Yen in Imports	C 4
EPA Warns Tax Cuts Will Not Stimulate Consumption	C 5

NORTH KOREA

NODONG SINMUN Mocks Chon Tu-hwan Trip to U.S. [30 Apr]	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Urges Response to Talks Proposal	D 5
26 April 'Special Article'	D 5
2 May Commentary	D 7
South Military Exercise Termed 'War Gamble'	D 9
DPRK, PRC Youths Hold Friendship Gathering	D 10
Kim Yong-nam Arrives in Vienna 29 April	D 10
WPK Delegation Leaves for Ethiopia, PDRY	D 10

SOUTH KOREA

DPRK-Nicaragua Discuss Military Cooperation [TONG-A ILBO 1 May]	E 1
Chon Tu-hwan Holds Meeting With Party Heads	E 1
Swiss Secretary of Foreign Affairs Arrives	E 2
Ministry Not To Allow Reinstatement of Students [THE KOREA HERALD 2 May]	E 2
Students Denounce Labor Policies in Rally [THE KOREA HERALD 2 May]	E 2
Dawoo Garment Workers End 2-Day Sit-In [THE KOREA HERALD 2 May]	E 3
DJP, NKDP Discuss Opening National Assembly [TONG-A ILBO 1 May]	E 3
NKDP Urges Abolition of 'Undemocratic' Laws [THE KOREA HERALD 2 May]	E 4

BURMA

Ne Win Message to Workers at 1 May Mass Rally

G 1

CAMBODIA

Actions Near Hill 328, Preah Vihear Reported

H 1

UN Envoy Visits, Assesses Food Situation

H 1

Cambodian Embassy Denies Pol Pot in Beijing [AFP]

H 1

Sihanouk Wants To Go Into 'Semiretirement' [AFP]

H 2

VODK Editorial Marks International Labor Day

H 3

VONADK Says SRV Sends Settlers to Sereisophon

H 4

VONADK on Mid-April Draft in Central, South SRV

H 4

LAOS

Thai Troops Intrude Into Village in Oudomsai

I 1

Vientiane Rally Celebrates Liberation of Vietnam

I 1

Khamtai Siphandon Greet SRV Victory Anniversary

I 2

THAILAND

Armed Lao Patrol Intrudes 28 April; 2 Killed

J 1

[MATICHON 1 May]

Security Forces Prepare To Drive out SRV Troops

J 1

[THE NATION REVIEW 2 May]

Spokesman Welcomes U.S. Move on Khmer Aid

J 2

[BANGKOK POST 2 May]

Prem Discusses Refugees With Australian Minister

J 2

Photo Shows Armed Guerrillas at Khmer Camp

J 2

[DAO SIAM 15 Apr]

VIETNAM

Truong Chinh Speech in Ho Chi Minh City

K 1

NHAN DAN Editorial on 'Great Spring Victory' [30 Apr]

K 3

Pham Van Dong Receives Cuban Foreign Minister

K 5

Satellite Ground Station Begins Operations

K 5

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Adelman, Hayden Hold Talks on Disarmament

M 1

'No Indication' To Join SDI

M 2

NEW ZEALAND

France Conducts Nuclear Test at South Pacific Site [AFP]

M 2

INDONESIA

Mokhtar on Normalizing Relations With PRC Slowly

N 1

Mokhtar Leaves for Latin American Tour

N 1

Team Departs for Border Issues Talks With PNG

N 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Deputy Foreign Minister Leaves for USSR Visit	O 1
Discusses Cambodia With Kapitsa	O 1

PHILIPPINES

President Marcos Delivers Labor Day Speech	P 1
Workers Stage Protest Marches on Labor Day [AFP]	P 6
Anti-Marcos Banners in Batangas	P 7
World Bank To Allow Advances for Agriculture	P 8
Financial Agreement Signing Set for 20 May	P 8
[BUSINESS DAY 1 May]	
Ongpin: Loan, Trade Facility Ready by June	P 9
[BUSINESS DAY 30 Apr]	
Military Blame NPA for Killing of Columnist	P 10
[METRO MANILA TIMES 1 May]	
Rebel Priest's Training Camp in Benguet Captured	P 10
Father Balweg on Rebel Growth, Objectives	P 11
[BUSINESS DAY 29 Apr]	
Marcos Announces Armed Forces Promotions	P 13
[BULLETIN TODAY 28 Apr]	
New Communications Equipment, Vehicles for Military	P 13

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK OPENS MEETING IN BANGKOK

PRC Admission Discussed

OW300535 Tokyo KYODO in English 0442 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Bangkok, April 30 KYODO -- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) Tuesday opened a three-day annual general meeting to discuss how to secure funds for industrial projects from 1987 to 1990 and whether to admit China into the Manila-based bank. All 45 member countries are represented at the general meeting, the 18th so far. Bank president Masao Fujioka from Japan is to make the keynote speech, which will be followed by a speech by Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Conference sources said the three-day meeting will discuss how to secure funds for the fourth loan program by the Asian Development Fund (ADF), which extends loans to developing countries in the region. The "soft" loans carry no interest rate and are payable in 40 years with a 1 percent lending charge.

Another important topic for discussion is whether to admit China into the bank. Taiwan is already a member. At the previous general meeting, held in Amsterdam, 10 member countries supported China's membership.

The sources said China, which formerly insisted on the expulsion of Taiwan from the bank, has softened its stand and may now be willing to see Taiwan remain as a quasi-member, giving rise to the possibility that the bank will have "two Chinas."

Member countries supporting the admission of China have been increasing with China's softening of its stand against Taiwan, but China's membership may not be realized at the Bangkok general conference due to "procedural problems," the sources said.

Japan Supports PRC Membership

OW301137 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Bangkok, April 30 KYODO -- Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said here Tuesday that all-out efforts should be made to invite China to join the Asian Development Bank. Takeshita made the statement at an annual meeting of the bank which opened here the same day.

According to sources close to the Japanese delegation to the meeting, China has indicated its readiness to join the Asian Development Bank even if Taiwan, which is now a member, refuses to withdraw its membership. The Asian Development Bank may thus become the first international organization in the world in which two Chinas hold membership, the sources said.

In his speech at the meeting, Takeshita also said Japan is ready to continue its utmost financial support for the Asian Bank.

Japan Releases Funds to ADF

BK300217 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[By Kawanchit Sing]

[Excerpts] Japan is to make a voluntary release of U.S. \$147 million to the Asian Development Fund [ADF] thus alleviating a shortage of lending funds caused by delays in contributions from the United States, it was revealed yesterday.

After a closed-door meeting of the 17-donor nations of the Manila-based Asian Development Bank (ADB) which begins its 18th annual meeting at the Dusit Thani Hotel today, ADB treasury financial adviser Daoud Ilyas [name as published] told the BANGKOK POST that Japan had agreed to release the funds and that six other Western donor countries had released a total of U.S. \$46 million in recent weeks, making a total input of U.S. \$193 million. Japan's injection will be a shot in the arms for the ADB which makes low-interest loans to needy Asian and Pacific nations through the ADF. Although the uncertainty over the ADF's ability to make its full \$800 million loans during the current year will remain until the U.S. Congress approves payment of the arrears, the Japanese initiative has given the fund a breathing space.

Japan's chief delegate, Tsuneo Fujita, announced during the meeting that Japan agreed to release its remaining contribution of about \$147 million, out of the yearly commitment of \$303 million, to the ADF which is currently under the ADF 4, Mr Ilyas said. The meeting also took note of the recent release of a voluntary contribution of about \$46 million made to ADF 4 by six other countries, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, he said. With the availability of this \$193 million, the Manila-based regional bank will be "very much relieved from the possible shortage of funds" which would stop it from pursuing its lending programmes, Mr Ilyas said. "We are also hopeful that other donor countries, including the U.S. which is the second largest contributor to the ADF after Japan, would release their contribution to ADF 4," he said.

Donor countries including Austria, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy were still withholding payment because the U.S. was a year behind with part of its earlier contributions. There has been speculation that because of the delays in U.S. contributions Japan, which shares with the U.S. the honour of the largest shareholding in the ADB, would take up the slack and that this in turn would lead to greater Japanese influence in the multilateral development bank.

Bank Consensus on PRC

BK020905 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 2 May 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The management of the Asian Development Bank [ADB] has agreed in principle that the People's Republic of China would be admitted to the ADB as the sole legal representative of China, while Taiwan would remain in the ADB, but would be known as "Taiwan, China", a spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs said this morning. The decision came after intense lobbying and negotiation by Beijing's ambassador to the Philippines, Mr Chen Songlu who flew into Bangkok for the 18th meeting of the ADB's board of governors.

To add weight to the Chinese request to join the ADB, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian sent a cable to ADB President Masao Fujioka on March 27, reaffirming the Chinese Government's intention to apply for membership in the ADB and reiterating China's basic position that the People's Republic of China should be admitted into the ADB. The ADB board of directors accordingly held a meeting on April 23 to consider exclusively the question of China's representation.

PRC Not Admitted

OW021055 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 2 May 85

[Excerpt] Bangkok, May 2 KYODO -- The Asian Development Bank Wednesday closed its three-day 18th annual meeting here after failing to admit China as a legitimate representative to the Manila-based bank. ADB president Masao Fujioka said in a press conference he hoped the issue would be settled soon, hinting that China's entry could be realized by the next annual meeting in Manila.

NAKASONE MEETS WITH FRG CHANCELLOR KOHL

OW011205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO -- A senior Foreign Ministry official Wednesday described as "reasonable" the agreement reached earlier in the day by the Japanese and West German leaders to seek the start of a new round of international trade talks as soon as possible.

A joint statement issued by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his West German counterpart Helmut Kohl after their two rounds of talks in Bonn did not specify that the proposed new round should start early next year, as earlier advocated by Japan and the U.S. This was because Kohl has yet to host a summit of seven industrial democracies starting in the German capital Thursday, with the new round high on the agenda, said the ministry official, who declined to be identified.

Two of the summit countries, France and Italy, have expressed reluctance to agree to an early start of the new trade talks, saying sufficient preparations, including assurances of Third World participation, must be made first.

Further Reportage

For reportage on the visit to the FRG by Prime Minister Nakasone, including his talks with Chancellor Kohl on economics and the Strategic Defense Initiative, see the FRG section of the 1 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ABE HOLDS TALKS WITH SHULTZ IN BONN 1 MAY

OW020019 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 2 May 85

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Bonn, May 2 KYODO -- Secretary of State George Shultz emphasized the need Wednesday for steady headway in Japan-U.S. trade talks although the two nations have made "significant progress" in negotiations on telecommunications.

In a 50-minute meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Shultz commended progress in bilateral talks on electronics and pharmaceuticals and medical equipment and casually requested that Japan make further efforts to give competitive American forest products a fair access to the Japanese market.

Abe met with Shultz shortly after arriving here following a trip to Finland and Norway. Both will attend the seven-nation economic summit starting Thursday. Prior to the start of their talks, Abe and Shultz exchanged documents, paving the way for Nippon Cargo Airlines (NCA) to begin air service between Tokyo and New York via San Francisco effective Wednesday. Both Japan and the United States are victors in the case, Shultz told Abe at the ceremony.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said Abe and Shultz agreed to review overall Japan-U.S. trade and economic relations again in July when they attend an annual meeting with their ASEAN counterparts in Kuala Lumpur. The foreign minister said the Japanese Government is considering stimulating domestic demand through de-regulations and other steps and not through public spending, a ministry official said. The official also said Shultz asked Japan to look into the feasibility of Japanese car exporters using American ships and a purchase of 10 million tons of U.S. grains for food aid.

Abe said that it's up to Japanese private firms to decide on the use of car-ferrying vessels and that the government's budgetary restraint makes it impossible for Japan to buy such a huge amount of U.S. grain.

The Foreign Ministry official said Abe and Shultz made a preview of the Bonn summit which will take up America's budget deficit, high interest rates and strong dollar, Japan's huge current account surplus, Western Europe's structural rigidities and a new round.

The secretary of state briefed Abe on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's talks last week with President Ronald Reagan and the U.S. Administration's decision to impose economic sanctions against Nicaragua, the Japanese official said. Abe said the Tokyo government still supports peace initiatives being made by a group of South American countries.

The foreign minister also reiterated Japan's stance on the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and argued that his country needs "still more time" before deciding whether to participate in the SDI research or not, the ministry official told reporters.

The Abe-Shultz meeting set the stage for a meeting Thursday afternoon between Nakasone and Reagan, the first Japan-U.S. summit since January when the two leaders discussed trade and political issues, including the SDI.

Notes on Air Accord Exchanged

OW020045 Tokyo KYODO in English 0024 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Bonn, May 2 KYODO -- Japan and the U.S. Wednesday exchanged diplomatic notes on the bilateral civil aviation agreement reached in Tokyo Tuesday.

The exchange took place between Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz prior to their meeting here, where they are to attend a summit of leaders from the seven large industrial democracies starting Thursday.

Under the agreement, the Japanese cargo carrier Nippon Cargo Airlines (NCA) will be allowed to operate transpacific service, effective Wednesday. NCA has said it will begin operations May 8.

The accord will also permit each country to expand passenger service on a route linking Japan and two Micronesian islands -- Guam and Saipan -- and open three new transpacific passenger routes.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS NORWEGIAN OFFICIALS

For Tokyo and Oslo coverage of the visit to Norway by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his meetings with Norwegian leaders including Prime Minister Kaare Willoch and Foreign Minister Sverre Strøm, see the Norway subsection of the Nordic Affairs section of the 1 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TRADE MINISTER IN BRUSSELS FOR TALKS WITH EC LEADERS

For Tokyo coverage of the meeting in Brussels between Minister for International Trade and Industry Keiji Murata and European commissioners including EC Vice President Karl-Heinz Narjes and External Relations Commissioner Willy de Clercq, see the European Community section of the 2 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JAPANESE FIRMS CAUTIOUS ABOUT TRADE WITH PRC

OW020445 Tokyo KYODO in English 0418 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 KYODO -- Japanese trading firms are becoming cautious about the future of the Sino-Japanese trade "boom" as a result of some unsavory business practices in China, industry sources said Thursday.

According to the sources, the traders are increasingly taking a dim view of China as the Chinese Government is tightening up its external trade to arrest the rampant illegal disposition of imported goods and to stem a rapid decrease in foreign currencies. The sources cited China's recent unilateral abrogation of export talks and its reluctance to issue letters of credit (LC) as examples affecting the bilateral trade.

Japan's worries over trade with China first surfaced at the end of March when top government officials in charge of foreign trade were superseded at the National People's Congress in what many regard as their assuming the responsibility for a series of illegal business conduct in the country.

Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) reported China's foreign currency reserves dropped to around 12.3 billion dollars this year from nearly 17 billion dollars at the end of last September.

Last year's Sino-Japanese trade reached a record 13.2 billion dollars on both exports and imports. The bilateral trade for the first quarter of this year hit 2.7 billion dollars, twice as much as in the same period of a year earlier. But Japanese trading firms, which are hoping China to take up an expected slack in their export to the United States due to rising trade frictions, are reminded of the bitter experience about five years ago when China unilaterally abrogated some of its big joint plant projects.

LDP SENIOR OFFICIAL TO VISIT ASEAN NATIONS

OW010743 Tokyo KYODO in English 0652 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO -- Masayuki Fujio, a key executive of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, leaves this week for Southeast Asia on a trip designed to stress that Japan attaches importance to ASEAN member states in its external relations.

Fujio, a newspaperman-turned-politician, is chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council and is close to Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Fujio, 67, is scheduled to leave Saturday on an 11-day trip to Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines.

In what is described as unusual for an overseas trip by a noncabinet member, Fujio will be accompanied by working level officials of 10 government ministries and agencies, including those from the Foreign and Finance Ministries. Fujio will carry Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's letters to leaders of the four nations he will visit and will confer with them as Nakasone's special envoy.

Sources close to Fujio said the LDP executive hopes to touch not only on trade friction between ASEAN countries and Japan but other issues involving technical cooperation and personnel interchanges in an attempt to strengthen Japan-ASEAN relations.

Fujio's trip to the four countries will take place against the background of ASEAN complaints that Japan pays more attention to Europe and the United States -- and less to ASEAN states -- in dealing with trade frictions.

The grievances have been directed at Japan's failure to comply with ASEAN demands for reduction of tariffs on boneless chicken from Thailand, plywood from Indonesia, palm oil from Malaysia and banana from the Philippines.

Fujio is expected to emphasize the Japanese Government's positive stance toward the issues and try to gain understanding of the leaders he will meet in Southeast Asia.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS IMPORTS SECTION FORMED

OW011001 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO -- Japan's Posts and Telecommunications Ministry Wednesday set up a special section to consider how best to promote telecom equipment imports, which are being pressed hard by the United States. Ministry officials said the section for promotion of Japanese unified standards for telecommunications (JUST) has been set up within the Telecommunications Policy Bureau.

The ministry has already set such standards for facsimile, personal computer and other telecommunications equipment based on the recommendations of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT). It has decided to try to reach uniform standards for imported telecom equipment due to intensified trade friction with the United States, which is calling for "transparency" in Japan's telecommunications system.

Officials said imports of foreign-made telecommunications equipment and participation by newcomers in Japan's telecommunications services could be promoted by unifying technological standards and making them public. In order to reflect the opinions of foreign-related enterprises in Japan, Japanese staff of such firms will be invited to join a group of experts to work out details of standards for submission to the JUST committee of the ministry's Telecommunications Technology Council.

MITI TO URGE OIL FIRMS TO USE YEN IN IMPORTS

OW241435 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- The government intends to urge the oil industry to quote part of its oil import deals in yen instead of dollars, in order to avoid currency exchange risks.

The Agency of Natural Resources and Energy of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Wednesday it will make the suggestion during working-level talks Thursday with the Petroleum Association of Japan.

Though the currency used is a matter for the Japanese oil companies and oil-exporting countries to decide, the agency wants to see yen used more in settling oil import deals partly to raise the yen's value against the dollar.

In fact, MITI has recently asked six oil-producing countries, including Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, to agree to use yen in their oil export deals with Japan.

Such oil-producing nations as Indonesia and Mexico to which Japan has extended large yen loans, are said to be amenable to the use of yen. But some countries are reluctant to switch to yen because of fewer opportunities to spend yen than dollars in world markets.

Industry sources say not all Japanese oil companies will necessarily welcome the switch, as the use of yen could be a disadvantage if the yen appreciate against the dollar.

EPA WARNS TAX CUTS WILL NOT STIMULATE CONSUMPTION

OW010057 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO -- Income tax cuts will not stimulate consumption as long as the public fears that taxes will rise again, the Economic Planning Agency [EPA] said Wednesday. It also said preparations for old age and a swift tempo of improvement in productivity are the principal factors causing a high rate of savings in Japan. The agency said these are the conclusions reached by academic research groups in their studies on consumption and savings based on data obtained by the Management and Coordination Agency in a survey on household spending in 1981.

Citing the study on consumption, the agency argued that a temporary increase in income would not lead to increased expenditure. The analysis on the trend of consumption was made in a joint undertaking by Assistant Professor Fumio Hayashi of Tsukuba University and the Economic Research Institute of the EPA. The research work was focused on the relationship between income and spending in an average wage earner household over a six-month period. The survey showed that increased income did not necessarily mean greater consumption. Consumption shrank despite growth of income and spending did not grow in proportion to an increase in income.

Hayashi rejected the theory that spending fluctuates according to a change in income. He said the present level of consumption is set by an anticipated increase in income combined with present earnings. According to his theory, the high rate of consumption during Japan's fastest economic growth period was the outcome of a substantial growth anticipated in future earnings. Contrarily, a slowdown in economic growth following the 1973 oil crunch caused stagnation in consumption. At present, people do not expect a substantial increase in their earnings and divert increased income to savings.

Albert Ando, professor of Pennsylvania University and visiting researcher at the agency's Economic Research Institute, said savings by salaried workers in Japan reach the highest level when they are about 55 years old because the retirement age in Japan is earlier than in other advanced nations and couples need savings to support themselves for a long period of time following the husband's retirement. He also said the high growth of productivity and economic growth is attributable to a high level of savings in Japan. He predicted that the trend will be maintained in the future though the rate of savings may decline in the aging society.

NODONG SINMUN MOCKS CHON TU-HWAN TRIP TO U.S.

SK300506 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 29 Apr 85

[NODONG SINMUN 30 April commentary: "Dangerous Conspiratorial Conference Between Master and Stooge"]

[Text] Puppet Chon Tu-hwan visited his U.S. boss and committed a rash act from 24 to 29 April. His conduct and behavior in the United States failed to maintain his dignity as a so-called president. He failed to maintain the protocol that is generally honored in foreign relations. He called on worthless fellows and rabbles in the U.S. Government and Congress, cringing before them.

The ugly and disgraceful behavior of the dictator who, while acting outrageously like a wolf before the people in South Korea, became a laughingstock in the Korean community in the United States when he was before his master. His behavior in the United States was unpresentable behavior full of flattery and submission. However, in a series of conspiratorial talks with his master, inauspicious words were exchanged which cannot be simply disregarded.

Clamoring that South Korea and the United States are friendly nations with long relations based on blood ties and our allies for the 20th and 21st centuries, the South Korean puppet begged for the long-term stationing of U.S. forces and an increase in military aid under the pretext of security on the Korean peninsula.

The United States is not a friend but the aggressor who came to our country with a gun-boat in the middle of the last century and stretched out its dark claw there and who, since the 15 August national liberation, has kept hold on South Korea in place of the ruined Japanese imperialists and divided this land while imposing all sorts of national disaster upon our people.

At a time when our people are demanding the withdrawal from South Korea of the U.S. forces which are trampling our sovereignty underfoot and the voices of anti-U.S. struggle for independence are increasing in South Korea, it is indeed an expression of their disposition for the South Korean puppets to beg for aid, advertising their blood ties and partnership with the United States.

Trying to permanently maintain the presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea and thus, to perpetuate division, not content with the history of deep-rooted disastrous national division for the long 40 years, is precisely an intolerable treacherous act running counter to the nation's aspiration for the sovereignty and reunification of the country.

The security clamored about by the puppet is security for his permanent power. The permanent stationing of the U.S. forces in South Korea and the reinforcement of weapons cannot be compatible with the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

Coming up with the nonexistent threat of southward invasion again in a bid to justify the stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea, the South Korean puppet made preposterous remarks that we have deployed our military strength in forward areas along the Military Demarcation Line and have reinforced the capability for a surprise attack. Such a fabrication will not fool anyone.

We have made it clear many times that we have no intention of invading the South. Resolving the Korean question through dialogue and negotiations is the consistent stand and policy of our party. The ringleaders increasing the danger of aggression and war in our country are none other than the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

Having reduced South Korea to the largest nuclear base and powderkeg in the Far East by introducing numerous weapons of mass destruction and lethal weapons there, including nuclear weapons, the U.S. imperialists are accelerating preparations for a war or northward invasion by escalating their war exercises under the pretext of establishing a security system to cope with a southward invasion.

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise staged for some 70 days beginning last February mobilized the huge number of some 200,000 troops and ultra-modern weapons and military equipment, including nuclear bombs. This exercise was a large-scale military exercise to attack both our frontline and rear areas simultaneously.

Following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, the South Korean puppets have also reinforced their armed forces and military equipment, have reorganized their operational command system, and have rapidly increased the armed forces of their special warfare command. Thus, they have strengthened their posture of attack and stepped up war preparations.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan also begged for assistance in the production of heavy arms in South Korea during his visit to the United States this time.

The realistic threat of aggression in Korea is the threat from the South. The puppets cannot conceal this stern fact.

The South Korean puppet babbled about dialogue and reunification in the United States. He presumptuously said that they seek to dispel friction and distrust, and to achieve reunification through dialogue.

While turning away from the important proposal which we have put forth to ease tension in Korea and improve North-South relations and while promoting the sentiment of confrontation and antagonism in the nation through anticommunist war rackets, raving about dialogue to dispell distrust and about reunification is a shameless hypocrisy. The South Korean puppet has no right to even voice the question of dialogue.

The remarks by the U.S. ruling circles that close coordination is necessary between the United States and South Korea on foreign policy and the security issue because of the significance of the development of such situations as North-South dialogue show that the United States is precisely the one pulling strings behind the scene in connection with dialogue.

It is impossible to think that the South Korean puppet desires to solve the question of reunification through dialogue. In Washington, he raved about dialogue and reunification. Behind the scenes, however, he continued secret talks with various figures in order to realize the cross-recognition of the North and the South. While advocating the alleviation of tension in Korea with his master, the South Korean puppet came forth with various forms of cross-recognition and made wanton remarks in this connection. This, however, is a foolish act.

His treacherous nature was also disclosed in his secret talks on the question of expanding trade with the United States based on so-called free trade. He pretended that South Korea maintains an equal partnership with the United States in trade. However, there is no partnership whatsoever between the United States and South Korea, which are linked by a master-servant relationship and by a relationship of domination and submission.

South Korea is the place where the United States invests its capital and sells its goods and, in particular, is one of the several large world markets for surplus U.S. agricultural products.

The South Korean people are continuing the struggle of mass protest and demonstration to oppose the puppets' antinational schemes to increase the import of surplus U.S. agricultural products which threatens grain production in South Korea and the livelihood of 10 million farmers. This being the situation, the South Korean puppet, disregarding the opinion of the people, raved that the trade barriers would be eliminated, and guaranteed that markets would be further opened to the interests of the U.S. farmers.

The South Korean puppet also tried to justify their fascists dictatorship by covering the press censorship and their medieval besial rule in South Korea with the veil of the so-called localization of democracy. This absurdity is an insult to the South Korean youths and students who continue the struggle of mass demonstration everyday for the rescission of the fascist rule and for the democratization of society, and to those numerous patriots and people who are suffering in prison after being unjustly arrested and detained.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. junket was a nation-selling junket in which the interests of the nation were put in the hands of the master by flattering foreign forces, and was a war junket which has disrupted the peace on the Korean peninsula, heightened tension there, and increased the danger of war.

In his homeward bound plane, he presumptuously boasted, making contradictory remarks that his U.S. junket was successful, and that he received warm hospitality in the United States. He was treated coldly in the United States. It was an assistant secretary of the Department of State and a chief of a division who met him at the airport after he arrived in Washington, not the president or vice president, not a secretary or deputy secretary. No American treated him properly. There was no joint communique after the meetings. Even the press remarks summing up the talks were issued separately by each side.

While the South Korean puppet's press remarks were full of fawning and subordination to its master, those by the American side expressed inhospitality, contempt, and aloofness for the puppet.

To be sure, he has been treated only as a stooge in the United States. The only thing he has achieved, which he boasted of having achieved, in the United States was that he sold out his nation and people and fastened the South Korean people to the United States more tightly as colonial slaves.

By cajoling the puppet who was summoned to Washington, the United States has cemented a stepping-stone which enables it to consolidate the long-term stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea and to keep it as a colony and military base.

The secret talks between the United States and the South Korean puppets demonstrate that the U.S. way of thinking about Korea is outmoded and that the secret talks are outmoded as they are based on an arbitrary interpretation of the changing situation on the Korean peninsula.

The act of attempting to justify the policy of forcible occupation with such hackneyed tunes as southward invasion and cross-recognition and to perpetuate division rather than trying to set a new trend edging toward peace is nothing but anachronistic. Such an act has nothing to do with the settlement of the question of Korea's reunification. It is also an act of running counter to peace and the relaxation of tension.

While advocating the defense of human rights, the United States acts in a quite different way with regard to the political development in South Korea.

By shielding the dictator's tyranny by babbling about advancement in the political development of South Korea while ignoring the voices of the people calling for the conversion of society into one governed by independence and democracy, the United States has itself exposed that it is the chieftain encouraging fascist rule in South Korea.

In its secret talks with the South Korean puppets, the United States has unveiled even its scheme to spur the subordination of the South Korean economy in pursuit of extra profits from the colony. It is no accident that foreign news services reported that Reagan pressured Chon Tu-hwan to open South Korean markets more widely in their talks on trade affairs.

The entire course of the puppet Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States has demonstrated that it was a dangerous conspiracy and collusion between a boss and a stooge whose aim was to exacerbate the tension in Korea, to perpetuate division, and to maintain and strengthen the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule of South Korea.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States is a product of the U.S. policy of aggression toward Asia. The U.S. imperialists, who have kept the brunt of their spearhead trained on this region while professing a policy of attaching importance to Asia in pursuit of a policy of confrontation-through-strength, are scheming to achieve their aggressive ambition for our country and Asia with South Korea as its base, regarding the Korean peninsula as a major target for realizing its policy of military adventurism.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States was conducted in accordance with an aggressive plan to expand its foundations for aggression in Asia using South Korea as a stepping-stone. It was also a ploy of the U.S. imperialists to breathe life into the South Korean puppets who are faced with a political crisis after they were rejected by the South Korean people. The summoning once again to the United States of the worthless stooge who is denounced at home and abroad as a fascist dictator and who is left out in the cold even by U.S. political circles and encouraging him in various ways, pledging not to spare support for and cooperation with him, is nothing but a maneuver to placate the spirit of aspiring to convert the world into one governed by independence and the spirit of antifascist struggle for democratization which are growing among the South Korean people, and to bring under control the crisis facing their colonial rule in South Korea by cajoling the puppets.

While dancing to the tune of his master in accordance with such a scenario by the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppet has conducted a junket of impeding the reunification of the country, of perpetuating division, jeopardizing the peace on the Korean peninsula, and exacerbating the tension there.

His junket to the United States will only serve to put a greater distance between the North and the South; aggravate the situation in Korea and Asia; and pose a greater threat to the cause of independence, social progress, and peace of the people in this region.

The South Korean puppet, faced with a crisis after being isolated by the people, is attempting to prolong its existence by currying favor with its master and serving him as a valet and under his protection to no avail.

History shows that no traitor who turned his back on his people has ever been allowed a peaceful end. Without exception, all of the successive South Korean dictators who sold out the nation in collusion with outside forces have been judged by history. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should learn a proper lesson from this and act discreetly.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of forcible occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression there is the chief source straining the situation in Korea and a decisive obstacle to the reunification of our country. Their policy of war is not only a disaster for our people and people in Asia, but it will also never be beneficial to the United States itself.

If the United States genuinely hopes for peace and security on the Korean peninsula, it should abandon its interference in the affairs of Korea and leave South Korea rather than pursuing war lines while encouraging the South Korean puppets.

Relaxing the tension on the Korean peninsula and settling the Korean question by peaceful means is an urgent demand of the times. The proposal to hold tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea put forth by us in an attempt to improve Korea-U.S. relations and North-South relations, which are in a state of confrontation, and to provide a credible guarantee to peace is aimed at realizing such a demand.

If the U.S. and South Korean authorities are really interested in the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, they should come up with an affirmative response to our proposal for tripartite talks.

Recently, we proposed to the South Korean side that North-South parliamentary talks be held as a way of taking a practical measure to promote national rapprochement between the North and the South and to relax the tension prevailing in the country. Our new peace proposal was advanced out of sincere aspirations to provide a guarantee for the relaxation of tension and for peace even before the realization of tripartite talks. If the South Korean side responds to our proposal, a new phase will open in preserving the peace on the Korean peninsula.

We will do our utmost for the relaxation of the tension on the Korean peninsula as we did in the past. Whether the peace will be preserved in our country or the tension will be aggravated and the danger of war will be increased entirely depends on what attitude the U.S. and South Korean sides will adopt.

NODONG SINMUN URGES RESPONSE TO TALKS PROPOSAL

26 April 'Special Article'

SK261353 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2148 GMT 25 Apr 85

[NODONG SINMUN 26 April special article: "An Epochal Nation-Saving Measure To Alleviate Tension"]

[Text] The new peace proposal which the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly put forth to hold North-South parliamentary talks and publish a joint declaration of nonaggression is continuously arousing great repercussions at home and abroad.

Alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and guaranteeing peace there are an urgent issues which must be resolved. The continuing division of the country promotes distrust and misunderstanding in the nation and heightens tension, thus increasing the danger of war.

This year will mark the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation. We must pave the way this year to prevent fighting and live in peace. Our people are a homogeneous people who have lived in the same land harmoniously, and there is no reason to have friction and confrontation in the nation. The North and the South must not have friction between themselves but reconcile with each other, must not confront each other but unite with each other, and must not fight but live in peace.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Eliminating the state of military confrontation and the state of tension between the North and the South are a most urgent and key question to dispel misunderstanding and distrust between the North and the South, to deepen mutual understanding and trust between them, to create an atmosphere of grand national unity, to improve North-South relations, and to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

The most rational and realistic way to solve the question of alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and guaranteeing peace there is to hold tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea, to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between us and the United States, and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South for the mutual nonuse of armed forces. Holding North-South parliamentary talks and publishing a joint declaration of nonaggression are the best way to preserve peace under the condition in which tripartite talks have not yet been held.

The question of peace in the country, which is related to the destiny of the nation, demands a solution in the form of dialogue by representing the opinion of all broad strata, political parties, and factions of the North and the South. This is an essential demand which has arisen from the fact that the preservation of peace is a pan-national question.

Our Supreme People's Assembly and the South Korean National Assembly comprehensively comprise politicians from all political parties. Therefore, dialogue can be held in a democratic way, and the opinion of all strata can be fully reflected in the discussion of questions. This shows that North-South parliamentary talks can serve as a realistic form of dialogue in opening a way to alleviate tension.

To ease tension and to create a peaceful environment for the solution of the national question, the misunderstanding and distrust which have been accumulated because of the continuing division must, above all, be dispelled. An atmosphere of harmony and trust must be created instead. Our proposal to publish a joint declaration of nonaggression through parliamentary talks is intended to satisfy this demand.

A joint declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South can serve as a firm and perfect guarantee for peace when a peace agreement is provided at tripartite talks to replace the Armistice Agreement. But, even before this, it will serve as great progress in preventing possible armed confrontation between the North and the South, guaranteeing peace, and establishing a foundation for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The question of preventing armed confrontation and guaranteeing peace cannot be solved through such humanitarian and working-level talks as Red Cross and economic talks. It can be solved only through such authoritative political talks as parliamentary talks.

Our proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks and discussing question for the alleviation of tension has comprehensively considered a series of views and calls which the South Korean side expressed in connection with the question of dialogue and reunification.

There will be no difficulty, in parliamentary talks, in jointly discussing any suggestion of the South Korean side, if helpful for alleviating tension and for guaranteeing peace.

The declaration of nonaggression will serve as a historic declaration for peace by which the North and the South will pledge not to confront each other but unite to overcome the trials of the nation, and will serve as a shining display of national unity.

The realization of parliamentary talks will pave a broad path to multisided dialogue between the North and the South, will encourage progress in dialogue, and will provide a good opportunity to pave a way to high-level political talks. Parliamentary talks will profitably influence the economic and Red Cross talks, which will be resumed, and will greatly contribute to efforts to seek multisided collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South.

Parliamentary talks will open a bright vista for the improvement of North-South relations and accelerate the realization of tripartite talks aimed at guaranteeing durable peace in our country. North-South parliamentary talks also perfectly agree with the desire and aspiration of the peace-loving peoples of the world, who hope that peace will be preserved in Korea. If a guarantee for nonaggression is provided at North-South parliamentary talks, this will contribute to preserving the peace of Asia and the world, in addition to the peace of Korea.

Solving the internal question of the nation through dialogue and negotiation is our unchanging stand. The South Korean side has also expressed hope for high-level political talks, and voices calling for a comprehensive negotiation are growing in the opposition camp. This shows that the North and the South have a common base on which they can realize dialogue to promote harmony and trust and ease tension. Thus, the South Korean side has no reason not to accept our proposal.

Opening a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification by ending confrontation and friction and creating an atmosphere of harmony and trust is a solemn demand of the nation, and is a pan-national task which requires unity of all Korean people seeking peace.

For unity, differences in ideologies and systems should be surpassed, and the policy of anticommunist confrontation, which promotes distrust in the nation, must be rescinded. If the North and the South dispel distrust and misunderstanding and pool their strength for the future of the nation, we will certainly open a new chapter of history in which the history of the trials of the national division will end, and we will live together in a peaceful and prosperous reunified fatherland.

2 May Commentary

SK020401 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 1 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 2 May commentary: "The South Side Should Not Do Anything That Casts Dark Clouds on Dialogue"]

[Text] Nearly a month has passed since the fourth session of the Seventh SPA of our country put forth a new proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks and for announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression as a measure to promote national rapprochement and trust between the North and the South and to relax the tense situation in the country.

The SPA's proposal embodies the peace-loving standpoint of our party and the government of the Republic to rescue the nation and people from the danger of war and to relax the strained situation by joint efforts of the North and the South. Our people earnestly hope that new bright prospects will be unfolded on the path to peace and peaceful reunification of the country within this year, the 40th anniversary of national liberation, by realizing at an early date our realistic and reasonable peace proposal, which reflects the unanimous aspirations of the nation and urgent demand of the times, and by solving the issue of ensuring national peace for the North and the South, which is directly related to the fate of the nation -- as far as both sides can go before the realization of tripartite talks.

Our peace proposal, which contains clear means to achieve the relaxation of tension and for peace, is now eliciting active support and welcome from the entire Korean people at home and abroad and the world's people. Calling it a patriotic, new forward-looking, and epochal proposal put forth in a timely manner, they are calling on the South side to respond to it. At a time when the entire Korean people and the world's broad public opinion are watching with attention how the South side will react to our proposal, inauspicious voices are, regrettably, coming from South Korea.

Under circumstances in which it has failed to open a new National Assembly because of internal matters, the South side began to heatedly heap snide remarks on our SPA proposal as soon as it was put forth, calling it without any justification a disguised peace offensive, a tactic aimed at splitting national consensus, and a trick for a united front, by mobilizing pro-government propaganda means, instead of deliberately approaching it.

Without deliberately debating our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks which are the best way to relax the tension within the nation, the persons in authority in South Korea began to spread slander about it without any justification. This is a peculiar act hard to understand.

Such an attitude by the South Korean side naturally leads people to harbor suspicion about the sincerity of the persons in authority in South Korea regarding dialogue and the relaxation of tension. Instead of deliberately taking our peace proposal into consideration and responding to it, the persons in authority in South Korea provoked us, the other party to the dialog, under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, by staging in succession such provocative war exercises as "Myolgong-85," "Pakchwi-85," and "Chungnam Ttangbol [Ground-Wasp]-85," while whipping up consciousness of confrontation and war just as they have been doing to date.

At a time when we show our good intentions to discuss matters of taking a practical measure to promote national rapprochement and trust and to ease the tension prevailing in the country, they are babbling about stamping out the other party to the dialogue and about annihilating it by winning over communism, while whetting swords against us. This is nothing but a challenge to our sincere efforts and the national cause of peace.

The South Korean side's rude and provocative acts that lack propriety and common sense are a very ominous development of events which cast dark clouds on the North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks scheduled for May. It is common sense that dialogue and confrontation are as incompatible as peace and war rackets. It is important to provide, above all, a good atmosphere for dialogue. Doing nothing that slanders the other party to dialogue and abandoning military acts that show hostility to and threaten the other party are a primary demand for at least providing an atmosphere for dialogue.

If the persons in authority in South Korea have true intentions to hold dialogue with us on a correct stand, how could they dare to kick off noisy war rackets against us, the other party to the dialogue, while slandering our proposal without any justification?

Since the goal of North-South dialogue is to establish national peace and resolve the reunification question by peaceful means, it is quite worrisome where military acts that regard us with hostility and the whipping up of confrontation will lead dialogue.

The snide remarks and slandering about us and the war exercise rackets being committed in South Korea against us cannot but be interpreted as running counter to the aspirations of the nation for peace and reunification and as a premeditated act of laying artificial obstacles to dialogue.

Our new progressive proposal has also broadly taken into consideration a series of views and assertions expressed by the South Korean side concerning dialogue and the reunification question. When we put forth a proposal for the tripartite talks early last year, the South Korean side called for direct dialogue and bilateral talks between North and South.

The North-South parliamentary talks proposed recently by the SPA of our country is a form of direct dialogue between the North and the South and reflects such calls by the South Korean side.

Judging from such facts, the South Korean side has no justification to slander our proposal for parliamentary talks. However, acts being committed by the South Korean side not only run counter to our peace proposal, but also contradict what it has called for.

Such an attitude by the South Korean side, totally lacking a consistent and serious standpoint about dialogue, makes one question the South Korean side's true motives behind its babbling about dialogue.

If the South Korean side truly hopes for peace and peaceful reunification as much as it pays lip service to it and wants dialogue for the settlement of these problems, it should abandon the confrontation and war rackets against us and sincerely accept our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks after giving it deliberate consideration.

Achieving peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea is the unanimous aspiration of the people as well as an urgent demand of the times. Our will and resolve to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to blaze a path leading to peace and reunification through dialogue and negotiations are firm and we will do our utmost for their realization.

The South side should not do anything that casts dark clouds on dialogue.

SOUTH MILITARY EXERCISE TERMED 'WAR GAMBLE'

SK010935 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique started a military exercise codenamed "Chungnam Tangbol (Ground-Wasp) 85" covering the whole area of South Chungchong Province on April 29 with the mobilization of the puppet army and civilian armed forces, according to radio reports from Seoul.

In this war gamble which will continue till May 2 the puppets are inciting anti-communism and war fever, crying that it is an "allround exercise" to "examine the surprise mobilization posture of the 'reserve forces'" for coping with someone's "massive surprise intrusion".

On the same day, the military fascist clique mobilized a Marine Corps of the puppet navy and a naval unit in a "coastal guard teaching" and a "chemical, biological and radioactive warfare defence exhibition".

The provocative military exercises staged in South Korea without interruption under the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward invasion" following the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal largest in scale in history clearly show once again that the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique are the very one fostering North-South confrontation and heightening the tensions.

DPRK, PRC YOUTHS HOLD FRIENDSHIP GATHERING

SK020455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA) -- A friendship joint gathering of youths of Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province, Korea, and Dandong, Liaoning Province, China, was held at the Jinjiangshan Park, Dandong, on May Day.

Present there were Kim Chol-su, chairman of the Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province, Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, Gao Shijun, secretary of the Dandong Liaoning Province Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, officials concerned and young men and women of the two countries. Speeches were made by Secretary Gao Shijun and Chairman Kim Chol-su.

Noting that Korea-China friendship which has a long historical tradition and is based on particular intimacy between the leaders of the two countries is expanding and developing to a new, higher stage, they evinced their resolution to uphold and successfully carry forward the friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the peoples and youths of the two countries.

Colorful art performances were given by young men and women of the two countries and silk banners and souvenirs were exchanged there. The participants went round the zoo and flower garden. The Dandong Committee of the Communist Youth League of China arranged a party for the youths.

KIM YONG-NAM ARRIVES IN VIENNA 29 APRIL

SK020023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2351 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 2 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Vienna on April 29.

The foreign minister and his party were met at the airport by Heinz Fischer, minister of scientific researches of Austria, Fritz Marsch, central secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria, and officials concerned of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Korean ambassador to Austria was also present the foreign minister and his party left Warsaw the day after visiting Poland.

WPK DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ETHIOPIA, PDRY

SK020004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2347 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, left here on May 1 by air for a visit to Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

It was sent off at the airport by Secretary of the WPK Central Committee So Kwan-hui, Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kim Chae-pong, Egyptian Ambassador Muhyi ad-Din Yusuf al-Altar, and Minister-Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang Oleg Okonishnikov.

DPRK, NICARAGUA DISCUSS MILITARY COOPERATION

SK011208 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 May 85 p 1

[Text] (London, Washington/YONHAP) -- JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY, the military journal published in Britain, reported on 30 April that North Korea is discussing matters concerning military cooperation with the leftist Government of Nicaragua in Central America.

This weekly journal said that a delegation of the Armed Forces of Nicaragua's Sandinist Government is now visiting Pyongyang in this connection and that (Xavier Antonio Ricardo Ramires), commander of the 1st Military District, who is leading the delegation is continuing discussions with O Kuk-yol, chief of staff of the North Korean Army.

Meanwhile, it also reported that a U.S. Government report, which has been released recently from classified material, disclosed on 30 April that North Korea is assisting Iran in shipping Iranian military supplies to Nicaragua and that Iranian weapons and ammunition are at a North Korean port awaiting shipment to Nicaragua.

CHON TU-HWAN HOLDS MEETING WITH PARTY HEADS

SK021152 Seoul YONHAP in English 1114 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 2 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Thursday that every possible effort should be made to deter war on the Korean peninsula in order to ensure national survival and to promote world peace. If a war breaks out on the peninsula, it will escalate into a third world war because the military involvement of the United States and Soviet Union would be inevitable, Chon said.

Chon made these and other remarks at a luncheon meeting here with the leaders of Korea's three major political parties -- No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Yi Min-u president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party.

He explained to them the results of his recent visit to Washington and his summit talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Chon said that North Korea has redeployed its combat forces toward the demilitarized zone and that the most important task facing the nation is the prevention of war on the peninsula over the next three to four years. "If we can deter war on the peninsula by 1988, North Korea will be unable to continue its malicious scheme to communize the whole peninsula because of our strengthened economic power," Chon said.

Chon said that Reagan reaffirmed the strong commitment of the United States to the defense of the Republic of Korea and promised to augment U.S. forces in Korea. "I asked him to improve the peace structure in Northeast Asia basically," Chon recalled.

During the meeting at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, Chon and the three leaders agreed that all internal political issues should be resolved within the political arena of the National Assembly, Presidential Spokesman Hwang Son-pil said. If the parties stick to their demands, an extreme confrontation will take place, inviting the use of force by any of the parties, Chon said. The most formidable enemy of the nation is confusion and disorder, which should not be tolerated under any circumstances, because they endanger the national survival, he added.

The president reconfirmed his resolve to achieve a peaceful transfer of power under the current Constitution in order to help establish democratic tradition on Korean soil. He said he will step down from the presidency when his tenure of office expires. He will resign as president on the very day provided by the Constitution, "not a single day before or after that day," Chon said.

SWISS SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARRIVES

SK020108 Seoul YONHAP in English 0026 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 2 (YONHAP) -- Edourd Brunner, secretary of state for foreign affairs of Switzerland, flew into Seoul Wednesday for a week-long visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok.

Yi and Brunner on Thursday are scheduled to discuss the Swiss investment in Korea and the promotion of two-way trade. Security in Northeast Asia and Europe is also likely to crop up in the Yi-Brunner meeting. The Swiss secretary is also scheduled to pay calls on Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and other officials. Monday he will visit the Swiss delegation to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at the truce village of Panmunjom.

MINISTRY NOT TO ALLOW REINSTATEMENT OF STUDENTS

SK012332 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 May 85 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Education will not allow the reinstatement of students expelled for causing campus disturbances, an official said yesterday.

He said the ministry stand is that universities should not readmit any students expelled since last year when the government initiated the policy of campus autonomy. Under this principle, the official said, the ministry recently ordered Tonga University in Pusan to cancel its readmission last Saturday of five students expelled last year for their roles in campus demonstrations.

In its instructions to Tonga University, the ministry said it cannot approve the school's decision to readmit the five students as it violated school regulations barring the re-admission of students expelled for campus unrest. Following the instructions, the university conceded that it had made a mistake and revoked the readmission of the five, the official said. He said, however, that universities may readmit students expelled for reasons other than demonstrations or campus disturbances.

STUDENTS DENOUNCE LABOR POLICIES IN RALLY

SK012342 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 May 85 p 8

[Text] About 800 college students, denouncing the labor policies of the government, staged a violent street demonstration near Yondungpo Railroad Station yesterday.

The students demonstrated at a rotary near the Yongdungpo market around 6 p.m., chanting slogans charging the government with oppressing free labor movement activities. The demonstrators hurled stones and homemade fire bombs at riot police, who responded with tear gas. Some of the students dispensed leaflets from the roof of a nearby building. Police said the students threw stones at the Yongdungpo chapter office of the Democratic Justice Party, shattering some 10 windows.

Police led away about 200 of the demonstrating students for questioning.

Meanwhile, on-campus demonstrations were reported yesterday at eight universities in Seoul. They included Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei, Ewha Woman's and Sogang. Students at the schools demonstrated, demanding revision of the labor law. The demonstrations followed ceremonies marking International Labor Day.

DAEWOO GARMENT WORKERS END 2-DAY SIT-IN

SK012337 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 May 85 p 8

[Text] Unionized employees of Daewoo Apparel Co. in Karibong-dong near Yongdungpo yesterday returned to work, ending a two-day sit-in protest for wage hikes.

About 350 workers, mostly with assembly line duties, voluntarily dispersed around 5:50 a. m. after accepting a proposal that the company increase their wages by 18.5 percent and raise a bonus by 20,000 won. They originally demanded a 22.7 percent increase in wages.

They started a sit-in around noon Tuesday shortly after a series of negotiations with Kim U-chung, the Daewoo Group chairman, ruptured.

DJP, NKDP DISCUSS OPENING NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SK011407 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 May 85 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 1 May, Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the DJP, and Kim Tong-yong, floor leader of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], met with each other at the Seoul Plaza Hotel and resumed negotiations concerning the issue of opening of the National Assembly.

At this meeting, the floor leaders of the two parties had the same opinion that the National Assembly should open prior to the middle of May. Thus, it appears that the ice will be broken in negotiations for the opening of the National Assembly.

Meeting with each other to discuss the pending issue for the first time since the rupture of talks between the floor leaders on 20 April, the floor leaders of the two parties agreed that each party's recognition and position concerning the two political issues is not in the state of thawing. However, they agreed to exert an effort to create an atmosphere in their respective parties for the quick opening of the National Assembly.

On the same day, Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, said: The person concerned should participate in floor leader negotiations to place priority on the resolution of the issue of releasing prisoners of conscience over the issue of pardon and reinstatement. This, in fact, opened a way for the NKDP to make a concession regarding its stand for resolving the pending issues prior to the opening of the National Assembly. With this as momentum, there is the great possibility that progress will be made in negotiations in an unexpected and quick manner.

It appears that the pending issues will be resolved within this week to the extent of designating the date of the opening of the National Assembly if a meeting of DJP party post-holders and an NKDP political meeting once again underline the principle of quickly opening the National Assembly, and if these meetings respect the moral justification of the other side to some degree in dealing with the pending issues, at a time when the floor leaders of the two parties have agreed to adjust the atmospheres of their parties.

After the conclusion of the talks between the floor leaders, DJP floor leader Yi said: It was agreed that the floor leaders of the both sides will meet again within this week and make a final compromise with regard to the issue of opening the National Assembly by creating an atmosphere in various ways. Although it was confirmed that the two parties' stands toward the pending political issues have not changed from their previous positions, the ice will be broken in resolving the issues, because both sides have equally recognized the need to quickly open the National Assembly.

He said further: Strongly recognizing that the opening of the National Assembly should not be delayed for more than 1 month before the commencement of the National Assembly term, the DJP has made it clear that it has contacted floor leaders with the goal of opening the National Assembly prior to 10 May. The NKDP also agreed to open the National Assembly before the middle of May in order not to disappoint the people, who are longing for the opening of the National Assembly.

NKDP URGES ABOLITION OF 'UNDEMOCRATIC' LAWS

SK012347 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 May 85 p 8

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) yesterday said that the observance of law and order is fundamental to bringing about social stability. At the same time, it is one of the major tasks to be realized for the materialization of an advanced Korea, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said.

Issuing a statement on the occasion of the 22nd Law Day, Sim remarked, "We will react quickly against anything inhibiting law and order." He commented that the rule of law is an essential element to the development of democracy.

Meanwhile, the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) issued a statement calling for the abolition of "undemocratic" laws which were enacted during the Yusin period (1972-79) and in the Legislative Assembly in late 1980. "For the abolition of such laws, our party will launch a total struggle," said Hong Sa-tok, the NKDP spokesman.

NE WIN MESSAGE TO WORKERS AT 1 MAY MASS RALLY

BK010853 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 1 May 85

[Burma Socialist Program Party Chairman U Ne Win's 1 May Workers Day message to the Workers Day mass rally -- read by announcer]

[Text] To all esteemed workers:

I extend my joyous greetings to all workers on this workers day, observed in honor of the unity and solidarity of workers. The Burma Socialist Program Party formed the workers organization at various levels in accordance with the socialist democratic structure with the objective of organizing the entire mass of workers to unitedly take part in building socialist society.

The workers organizations at various levels are, for their part, carrying out organizational work to ensure the active participation of workers in the state development tasks. They are also striving to consolidate the organizational structure of the workers organizations at various levels and to make their organizational ability effective and dynamic.

As the leadership role of the workers organizations is raised, they will be able to contribute more toward the successful implementation of the tasks of building a socialist democratic state. Therefore, the workers organizations must always strive to raise their leadership role and keep their organizational work active and dynamic.

The workers are playing an important role in the production work of the state. They are making utmost efforts to raise productivity and increase production for the successful implementation of the economic plans being undertaken by the state. In doing so, it is necessary for them to strive to increase quantity as scheduled as well as to raise the quality of commodities to ensure sufficiency for domestic consumption and expanded exports.

Moreover, workers must, on their own awareness, strive to reduce loss and wastage, recycle waste, utilize machineries at full capacity, and prolong the life of machinery as a contribution toward production.

With increased production through the efforts of the workers, the economic plans will be successfully implemented and the food, clothing, housing and social needs of the working people, including the workers, will be more and more fulfilled. Therefore, the workers must strive harder to raise productivity and increase production for the success of the 1985-86 economic plan.

Destructive insurgent elements are obstructing and undermining through various means the task of building a socialist society which the entire people, including the workers, are carrying out with great momentum. At present, as a result of the efforts made by the Armed Forces hand in hand with the people, the insurgent elements are unable to put down roots and are crumbling and disintegrating. As the insurgent elements are wiped out, more development tasks for the people and the state will be peacefully carried out with greater momentum. Therefore, it is necessary for the entire mass of workers to take an active part in putting an end to destructive insurgent elements by means of the strength of the people.

I would like to emphatically urge all workers to actively implement the political objectives to raise the leadership role of the workers organizations at various levels to increase production for the success of the 1985-86 economic plan, and to take an active part in putting an end to insurgency.

ACTIONS NEAR HILL 328, PREAH VIHEAR REPORTED

BK010715 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Though the Thai reactionaries had made all efforts and sought by all tactics to provide military support for the Pol Pot remnants, the latter remained unable to rear their heads. In fact, during the mid-April week, the Thai reactionaries supplied food-stuffs to a small number of surviving remnants whom they had mustered and sent to take temporary refuge southwest of Hill 328 in an attempt to build up forces to recapture their lost position which is now under the firm control of our revolutionary armed forces. Highly vigilant and constantly monitoring all enemy activities, a contingent of our revolutionary armed forces in close cooperation with a Vietnamese Volunteer Army unit surrounded and completely destroyed the hideout of the Pol Pot bandits. Our comrades-in-arms put 38 enemy soldiers out of action, seized 18 weapons and 2 DK's, and destroyed 1 machine gun.

While successfully sweeping the lairs of the enemy forces along the Cambodian-Thai border, the armed forces of Preah Vihear Province have intensified mopping-up activities against Pol Pot remnants hiding in the region. In fact, early in April, after suffering defeat along the border, some survivors took refuge in the area west of (Pu Ken), Preah Vihear Province, in an attempt to rebuild their shattered forces and attack our revolutionary armed forces now controlling their former bases. However, thanks to our high sense of vigilance and combat readiness under all circumstances, our comrades-in-arms ran into a temporary hideout of the enemy remnants, surrounded, and collared the entire group of 12 bandits without having to fire a single shot, and seized 12 weapons and some war materiel.

UN ENVOY VISITS, ASSESSES FOOD SITUATION

BK300130 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Dr Tatsuro Kunugi, special envoy of the UN secretary general in charge of coordinating humanitarian assistance to the Cambodian people, accompanied by assistant Jamshid Anyvar, paid a 6-day visit to the PRK from 18 April to assess the agricultural and food situation in Cambodia.

During their stay in Cambodia, Dr Kunugi and his assistant discussed and held talks with important Cambodian leaders and visited some provinces affected by drought and floods in the past year. Everywhere they went, the visitors paid attention to malaria which is affecting people in Cambodia due in large part to the Pol Pot regime. Dr Kunugi affirmed his efforts in seeking every means and assistance for the Cambodian people.

CAMBODIAN EMBASSY DENIES POL POT IN BEIJING

HK020718 Hong Kong AFP in English 0704 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (AFP) -- The Cambodian Embassy here today formally denied reports that the former Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot was in Beijing for treatment of various ailments.

Mak Ben [name as received], a spokesman for the Government of Democratic Kampuchea which is fighting a Hanoi-backed administration in Phnom Penh, said Mr Pol Pot was in Cambodia leading the fight against Vietnamese troops. He said it was "impossible that Mr Pol Pot is currently in Beijing."

A Hong Kong-based magazine reported in its latest issue that Mr Pol Pot, generally considered responsible for the mass deaths during the Khmer Rouge's rule in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979, was in a Beijing hospital.

The Chinese-language monthly, CHENG MING, said that he was suffering from several ailments, including malaria and hypertension. Western diplomatic sources here said that Mr Pol Pot usually goes to Bangkok for treatment of his chronic hypertension and Malaria. They did not rule out the possibility that he might be in Beijing, but said that it was unlikely because of the embarrassment that it would cause China if it was made public.

Mr Pol Pot stepped down as the political leader of the Khmer Rouge in what was seen as a move to refurbish the blood-stained image of the regime, which was chased from power by the Vietnamese in 1979. The Khmer Rouge are now part of a tripartite coalition government which is headed by Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk and is recognized by the United Nations.

SIHANOUK WANTS TO GO INTO 'SEMIRETIREMENT'

HK020750 Hong Kong AFP in English 0739 GMT 2 May 85

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Excerpts] Beijing, May 2 (AFP) -- Cambodian resistance coalition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has said he wants to go into semi-retirement because he fears he is losing his sight and has other health problems.

In a letter sent Sunday from the North Korean capital Pyongyang to his son Norodom Ranarith, the former Cambodian king said he would "for the moment" stay on as head of the three-faction anti-Vietnamese group.

A copy of the message was received today by the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Bureau.

Prince Sihanouk said he had been persuaded to carry on by the other leaders of the movement which also groups former Premier Son Sann's nationalists and the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge. But, he said: "I must be allowed to spend at least six months of the year in North Korea and China," and added that in that time his work could be "successfully carried out without me by the other leaders" of Prince Sihanouk's Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK].

"I have an incipient cataract and my eyes will be completely clouded over in five or six years. I have other health problems and might one day have an attack of phlebitis or hemiplegia or a heart attack," the prince added. The Cambodian leader said he needed to go into semi-retirement to press on with his memoirs before illness stopped him.

Prince Sihanouk threatened on April 16 to quit as resistance leader but changed his mind nine days later "to preserve the unity of the coalition," fighting the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime. The United Nations recognises the CGDK as Cambodia's rightful government.

This was Prince Sihanouk's fourth resignation threat since last year. Each time he allowed himself to be dissuaded by China, the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and his coalition partners.

In an earlier letter several days ago to his coalition's embassy here, Prince Sihanouk said he was to cease political and diplomatic activities for several months. He said, however, he would receive Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila here in late June before visiting Iceland and the United Nations in New York where he would give an address on October 2. The resistance leader also said he would visit France this winter, where he would meet French President Francois Mitterrand. "Apart from this, I will rest in the provinces, in North Korea and China," he said, adding that he was very tired and would give no more interviews.

VODK EDITORIAL MARKS INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

BK010845 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Station editorial: "All Cambodian Workers and People Welcome This Year's International Labor Day With Determination To Further Rally the Great National Union and Fight More Vigorously Until All the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Race Exterminators Are Driven out of Cambodia"]

[Text] Today, 1 May, is the brilliant International Labor Day. Every year on 1 May, workers and laborers in all countries throughout the world always have a day off and jointly welcome this glorious day with great pride for the splendid victories scored by international workers and laborers in their struggle to defend and demand the right to live and work free from all kinds of oppression and suppression against them.

As for the Cambodian workers and laborers, this is the 7th year that they mark this glorious International Labor Day amid the flames of the most barbarous and fascist war of aggression which have been kindled throughout Cambodia by the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors.

During the past more than 6 years since the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors send hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Cambodia in a truculent and barbarous manner, the Cambodian workers and people have been oppressed, forced to work and serve the Vietnamese enemy aggressors day and night, and massacred by all methods -- including starvation -- by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. In the past and at the present time, particularly during the current 7th dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been intensifying their mobilization of our workers and people -- young and old, male and female alike -- from whole villages, whole communes, and districts, making them leave their own farmland and rice fields to serve in many ways, such as clearing brush along national highways, railroads, and transport routes; digging trenches, and building camps and roads. These people have been forced to work for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors not only in the vicinity of their hometowns in their provinces but also in distant areas and even at the western border of Cambodia, which is a malaria-infested area. For example, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors force people in the eastern part of Cambodia, such as Prey Veng, Kratie, Kompong Speu, Takeo, and Siem Reap Provinces, to trek across the country to clear brush along Routes 3, 4, 5, and 6; along the railroads; and even the areas west of Cambodia. They have also forced our people from other areas to clear brush along Route 12 from Kompong Thom to Preah Vihear, Route 68 from Kralanh to Samraong and Oddar-Meanchey, Route 10 from Battambang to Pailin, and in the areas around the Angkor temple. At each work site, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have forced our people to work hard without recess hours. These people have been given neither enough food to eat nor medicine to cure their illness.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not allowed our people to return home to till their land and transplant their rice crop despite the fact that tilling season has arrived. They have not only prevented those who have already transplanted their rice crop from going back home to harvest it, but also sent their soldiers to reap our people's rice crop. Many of these people died. Others were killed by Vietnamese mines while working.

Thus, the Cambodian people and workers have been oppressed, deprived of their rights and freedoms, and forced to work day and night without recess. Moreover, they have been deprived of their right to live and earn a living in their own land and rice fields. In addition to this, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have massacred our people in a most cruel and fascist manner. Despite such barbarous and fascist oppression and massacre by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, our Cambodian workers and people will not submit to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

Our Cambodian workers and people have further united closely and joined hands with our DK national army in the vigorous struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators in order to defend and demand their rights and freedoms to live and earn their living on the one hand, and to defend the Cambodian nation and race on the other.

On this occasion of the International Labor Day, the Cambodian workers and people appeal to all peace- and justice-loving workers and people throughout the world to continue to condemn the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors for their criminal acts of oppression, suppression, and massacre of the Cambodian people and to jointly pressure the Hanoi authorities to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. At the same time, the Cambodian people hope that they will continue to support the just struggle waged by the Cambodian people, DK national army, and the CGDK for the cause of the Cambodian nation and race.

The Cambodian people and workers believe that with the arduous struggle waged on the battlefield by the Cambodian people and with active support from the world, Cambodia will certainly be liberated from the cruel and fascist claws of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the Cambodian workers and people will certainly be able to escape from being massacred and oppressed and will be able to enjoy the right and freedom to live and work as all other workers and people in the world.

VONADK SAYS SRV SENDS SETTLERS TO SEREISOPHON

BK010208 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] In the middle of the fourth week of April, the Vietnamese enemy sent Vietnamese nationals to settle in Sereisophon District, Battambang Province, as follows:

On 24 April, our people in Sisophon market were expelled and replaced by many Vietnamese families.

On 25 April, our people in Nimit township were expelled and replaced by hundreds of Vietnamese nationals. These Vietnamese have come to plunder our people's territory, homes, crops, and property at the start of the rainy season, making our people suffer more because of the shortage of shelter, foodstuff, and production means.

VONADK ON MID-APRIL DRAFT IN CENTRAL, SOUTH SRV

BK300239 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] In mid-April, the Le Duan Vietnamese authorities launched an operation to draft Vietnamese youths in central and south Vietnam to serve in the Vietnamese aggressive army. These youths are from various ethnic groups such as Cham, Jarai, Tampuan, Prao, Meo, and Kampuchea Kraom Cambodians [Cambodians living in south Vietnam]. Those who were drafted have been divided into various groups: One was sent to fight Cambodia; another to the Sino-Vietnamese border; and the remaining group is for replacing Vietnamese soldiers in Laos.

THAI TROOPS INTRUDE INTO VILLAGE IN OUDOMSAI

BK020506 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] According to a local news report, at 0800 on 28 April, some 20 Thai ultrarightist reactionary soldiers carrying weapons and grenades intruded into Lao territory some 100 to 150 meters in the border area of Phamon in Paktha District, Oudomsai Province. They wantonly fired machine guns at homes in Ban Houai Thong, damaging houses and other property. With vigilance, the regional armed forces in the area restored to retaliatory measures to counter them in a heroic manner. As a result, the Thai soldiers retreated to Thai territory.

Such action on the part of the ultrarightist reactionary soldiers proves that they have not yet abandoned their sabotage and subversive schemes and hostile acts against the LPDR in accordance with the instigation of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists. This action of the Thai ultrarightist reactionary soldiers is also in line with their step which is closely linked to their provocations conducted against Laos in the three villages in Sayaboury Province.

VIENTIANE RALLY CELEBRATES LIBERATION OF VIETNAM

BK011055 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Vientiane, May 1 (OANA-KPL) -- The Executive Committee of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association in collaboration with the Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship With the Nations and the Vientiane Administrative Committee organized here yesterday a rally commemorating the 10th anniversary of liberation of southern Vietnam from the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The rally was attended by Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; and minister for foreign affairs, Khambou Souisai, member of the LPRP CC, mayor of Vientiane, and other senior officials.

Also present were Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador, and other socialist diplomats to the Lao PDR.

On behalf of the organizers, Khambou Sounisai highly appraised the heroic victory of the fraternal Vietnamese people over the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- the common enemy of the three Indochinese peoples.

"Following the Russian Great Patriotic War in the 40's, protracted Vietnamese people's struggle for national liberation represented world wide significance which raised the prestige and influence of Vietnam and Indochina generally speaking. It was a focal point of contradiction between the revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces. It was here that the three revolutionary currents gained their high peak of influence. Due to this fact, the U.S. imperialists regarded Vietnam as their prime objective of aggression with a view of extinguishing the revolutionary [word indistinct], as well as in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world as a whole. He further evaluated the successful liberation of southern Vietnam, thus leading to the reunification of the Vietnamese fatherland, as a common victory of Indochina and of the socialist system and the exploited working people in the 20th century.

For his part, Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Xuan emphasized that the heroic tradition of the Vietnamese Army and people, in particular the victory on April 30, 1975, has been recorded in the national history. This victory has deserved praise from the world friendly people. The Vietnamese ambassador said that the Vietnamese people's successful victory against U.S. aggressors was attributed to the close [word indistinct] of combative solidarity and special relations among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea the relations which were forged through the revolutionary flame since the last century.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETES SRV VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

BK010104 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Greetings message from LPDR National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to SRV National Defense Minister General Van Tien Dung -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the complete victory scored by the Vietnamese people in the war of national liberation against the U.S. imperialists, on behalf of all cadres and combatants in the LPA and in my own name, I would like to extend my wholehearted tribute and congratulations to you, comrade, and ask you to convey our fraternal solidarity and affection to all cadres and combatants in the entire heroic VPA.

The victory scored by the Vietnamese Army and people in the 1975 spring operations, which culminated in the Ho Chi Minh campaign, marked the complete destruction of the administrative yoke of the imperialists, thus enabling Vietnam to attain lasting independence and unification and opening a new glorious era for the Vietnamese nation. That victory also had a profound international significance. It bankrupted the neocolonialism of the U.S. imperialists and severely deadlocked their global strategy. At the same time, it also opened the way for and strengthened the socialist system; strengthened the offensive posture of the revolutionary forces in the world; and created numerous great, favorable conditions for the Lao revolution to fulfill the tasks of national liberation and to acquire democracy for the entire country. That victory clearly proved the clear-sighted and talented leadership of the CPV and the heroic fighting spirit of the Vietnamese Army and people. It became a great encouragement for national liberation movements and revolutionary and peace forces throughout the world.

The Lao Army and people would like to extend our wholehearted tribute and congratulations to the great historic victory of the Vietnamese Army and people. We regard it as our own.

To enhance further and develop the tradition of solidarity, militant alliance, and determination to fight victoriously between the armies and peoples of our two countries in carrying out the struggle in the new period of the revolution, let our two peoples strengthen the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, the solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries so as to defend and build our socialist countries, thus making noble contributions to the tasks of safeguarding peace and stability in this region and the world.

On this occasion, I would like once again to extend my best wishes to the heroic Vietnamese Army and people under the talented leadership of the CPV headed by beloved and respected Comrade Le Duan. I wish you greater new victories in the tasks of defending and building your socialist country.

ARMED LAO PATROL INTRUDES 28 APRIL; 2 KILLED

BK010800 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 1 May 85 p 2

[Excerpt] According to a report from Ubon Ratchathani Governor Sangat Chanchaemchoi dated 30 April, at 0910 on 28 April about 50 Lao soldiers armed with heavy and light weapons intruded into Thai territory at Ban Nong Chat while on a patrol mission and clashed with a Thai unit, resulting in 2 Lao soldiers being killed and 3 Thai volunteers wounded.

SECURITY FORCES PREPARE TO DRIVE OUT SRV TROOPS

BK020125 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 May 85 p 1

[Text] Thai security forces are preparing to repulse about 800-1,200 Vietnamese troops still occupying an area inside Thai territory in Trat, Commander of the Chanthaburi-Trat Force Vice Adm Prasoet Noikhamsiri told THE NATION yesterday. He said the military operation, which will possibly involve the use of air strikes, will be preceded by a warning for all the Vietnamese forces to leave. He said the Vietnamese forces crossed into Thai territory in an area at Ban Chamrak of Muang District, about 20 kms from the provincial seat. He said they are facing the defence lines of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas who are scattered in the area.

"There have been sporadic fighting (between Khmer guerrillas and Vietnamese forces) in the area," he said.

Vice Adm Prasoet said if the Vietnamese are not driven out there could be heavy fighting in the area because the Khmer guerrillas appeared determined to regain the camps they had lost to the Vietnamese in the recent dry-season fighting. Vice Adm Prasoet said the area the Vietnamese forces are occupying inside Thailand is a rough terrain which definitely belongs to Thailand.

"...The reason that we have decided to drive them out now is because we have just confirmed their exact locations," he said.

SPOKESMAN WELCOMES U.S. MOVE ON KHMER AID

BK020238 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 May 85 p 3

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry welcomes the news that the Reagan Administration has endorsed the proposal to grant U.S. \$5 million in aid to the non-communist resistance in Kampuchea, ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri told the BANGKOK POST yesterday. Mr Sawanit made the statement after being told of a REUTER report saying that the endorsement was made by the Assistant Secretary of State William Ball in a letter to Dante Fascell, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The endorsement, Mr Sawanit said, "is a good thing" but "we still have to wait for congressional approval before it is finalised." He said the endorsement by the Reagan Administration will help the proposal.

Mr. Sawanit added that Thailand welcomes the endorsement but will consider the concerns of some groups which fear that such aid will draw the U.S. back into the region.

"We understand their fears," Mr Sawanit said, adding however that he believes the American people have learned their lesson concerning Vietnam.

He said the most important question is "what way they (the United States) should concern themselves" in the region.

Although the proposed amount is not much Mr Sawanit said that it was symbolic, adding that it would certainly boost the morale of the noncommunist forces.

PREM DISCUSSES REFUGEES WITH AUSTRALIAN MINISTER

BK011517 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Squadron leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, today reported to newsmen about the meeting between Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and visiting Australian Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Minister Christopher Hurford at Government House at noon today. According to him, the prime minister noted the heavy burden Thailand has to shoulder in sheltering the Indochinese refugees as third countries have been taking fewer refugees from Thailand for resettlement. He asked the Australian Government to take more refugees as well as to persuade other third countries to take more refugees for resettlement. The prime minister noted that another program that should work effectively in solving the refugee problem is the repatriation of those who are willing to return to their respective countries. However, the governments in those countries did not show interest in implementing the program. The prime minister asked the Australian Government to help make the program possible. The prime minister also sought Australian assistance for Thai villagers living along the Thai-Cambodian border and affected by the situation in Cambodia.

The National Security Council secretary general said that the Australian immigration and ethnic affairs minister assured Thailand that Australia would continue to take refugees from Thailand for resettlement. He said that at present Australia has to resettle refugees from Malaysia and Indonesia. With the reduction in number of the boat people, Australia hopes to be able to increase the number of refugees from Thailand for resettlement.

The Australian immigration and ethnic affairs minister will visit Hanoi on 8 and 9 May and will discuss with Vietnamese authorities the repatriation of the displaced people. Between 1975 and 1985, Australia has taken altogether 27,816 refugees from Thailand for resettlement. The number has reduced in recent years.

PHOTO SHOWS ARMED GUERRILLAS AT KHMER CAMP

WA020810 [Editorial Report] The 15 April edition of the Bangkok daily DAO SIAM, in Thai on page 6 carries a half-page collage of photographs. The accompanying 150-word story reports that "innocent Khmer refugees at a camp near Ban Ang Sila Ta Phraya District, Prachinburi Province are about to be brutally attacked by Vietnamese and Heng Samrin artillery and tanks." The report says that the refugees are to be moved by the International Red Cross to Site II at Ban Dong Rak, Thap Sadet Subdistrict, Ta Phraya District with Task Force 80 supporting the move. Four of the six photographs show men carrying weapons in loose formations, assisting in the loading of buses or standing with civilians. Some of the armed personnel are wearing the KPNLF uniform.

TRUONG CHINH SPEECH IN HO CHI MINH CITY

BK011448 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Apr 85

[SRV State Council Chairman Truong Chinh's speech at 30 April Ho Chi Minh City meeting to confer Gold Star Order on the city's cadres, combatants and people -- read by announcer]

[Text] Members of the Presidium, comrades and compatriots, honorable foreign guests:

We are joyfully celebrating the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Saigon city -- a day of great significance in the history of our people -- while simultaneously celebrating the International Labor Day, 1 May.

With the liberation of Saigon, a glorious armed exploit, our people's anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation, studded with sacrifices and hardships, ended with complete victory. Our fatherland has won back its independence, and our compatriots their freedom. We have rapidly achieved peaceful national reunification; accomplished our people's democratic, national, and revolutionary tasks; and advanced our entire country to socialism.

With the historic victory in liberating South Vietnam, we have upheld the banner of national independence and socialism; smashed U.S. neocolonialism in our country, consolidated the militant solidarity and special friendship among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; contributed to strengthening the force of the socialist community -- of which the Soviet Union is the mainstay -- and stepped up the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The liberation of Saigon and South Vietnam as a whole is the common victory of peace- and justice-loving nations in defending independence and freedom. In the jubilant atmosphere of this great festival, all our party members, troops, and people are extremely enthusiastic and proud because we have done our utmost to implement President Ho Chi Minh's teaching that no matter how many difficulties and dangers we may face, our people will certainly win total victory, our homeland will certainly be unified, and compatriots in both north and south will certainly live under one roof.

Our people owe their jubilation today to the great merits of the glorious Communist Party and respected and beloved Uncle Ho, who have led our people from victory to victory. We should also remember the great merits of fallen heroes and those soldiers and people who were bravely fighting for the liberation of South Vietnam and national unification.

Throughout the long struggle for independence and freedom, from the period before the August revolution, during the resistance against France and the United States, until the socialist revolution for national construction and defense, you, comrades and compatriots of Ho Chi Minh City, have always developed revolutionary heroism, overcome all dangers and sacrifices, and made considerable contributions to the revolutionary cause of the people nationwide.

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of Saigon's liberation, our party and state remember the merits and achievements of Saigon's people over the past few decades who, together with people throughout the country, have stalwartly and unyieldingly struggled for a peaceful, independent, unified, and socialist Vietnam. We are happy to see that the city's party organization, troops, and people have struggled unceasingly in the past 10 years and have strenuously overcome all difficulties to transform and build the city with increasingly steady forward steps to score comprehensively outstanding achievements.

In this solemn ceremony, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, and the Councils of State and Ministers, I warmly cite these outstanding achievements and confer the Gold Star Order -- our state's highest award -- on the city's cadres, soldiers, and people. I also would like to convey the attentive regards of the party and state to the surviving families of fallen heroes, the revolutionary families, old revolutionaries, retired cadres, sick and wounded soldiers, old people, youths, teenagers, children, and all the comrades and compatriots in the city.

All our party members and people are competing enthusiastically in implementing the 1985 state plan, aiming at the targets set by the fifth party congress, and are at the same time urgently preparing the Third 5-Year 1986-90 Plan in our advance to the sixth party congress. I am firmly convinced that you, comrades and compatriots, will continue to develop the glorious revolutionary traditions of the city bearing Uncle Ho's name and turn our people's revolutionary heroism in the former resistance into revolutionary heroism in building socialism and defending the socialist homeland, making Ho Chi Minh City ever more beautiful and prosperous, and worthy of being a political, economic, and cultural center of the SRV, thus contributing positively to the revolutionary cause of the entire country and fulfilling the internationalist duty.

You, comrades and compatriots, will vigorously develop socialist mastery; strive to improve economic management; promote the dynamism and creativity of the city's party organization and people; develop production; accelerate socialist transformation; develop culture; education, and public health; build a new healthy and civilized life; develop the city's strengths in industry, technology, labor, trade, and jobs; stabilize and gradually improve the people's living conditions; and create vigorous changes in the city in the near future.

Let the people and Armed Forces in the city constantly heighten revolutionary vigilance, strengthen and consolidate national defense, smash the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, and firmly ensure political security and social order and security.

To implement these glorious and heavy tasks satisfactorily, we must strenuously build the party organizations from the city down to ward and village levels, making them truly healthy and strong; consolidate the administration, the Fatherland Front, and mass organizations; and launch a seething revolutionary movement of the masses. Cadres of all ranks and in all sectors must uphold their sense of responsibility and daring, strive to learn for constant progress, and always struggle persistently for the revolutionary cause and the people's happiness.

On behalf of our party and state, I cordially wish the city's party organization, people, and troops even more and greater achievements in fulfilling the 1985 state plan to greet this year's major anniversaries practically.

I hope that you, comrades and compatriots -- together with all our party members, people, and troops -- will closely unite around the party Central Committee, headed by General Secretary Le Duan, and resolve to fulfill well the two strategic tasks of building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnam fatherland. I wish you, comrades and compatriots of Ho Chi Minh City, good health, happiness, and **success in constantly remaining worthy of the loftiest reward of our state and of being the city bearing great Uncle Ho's name.**

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON 'GREAT SPRING VICTORY'

BK301636 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Apr 85

[30 April NHAN DAN editorial: "The Glorious Revolutionary Undertaking"]

[Text] The great spring victory -- with the Ho Chi Minh campaign as its peak -- scored by our people 10 years ago is one of the legendary feats and greatest events in contemporary history. Its scale and significance go beyond time and space. Its reputation and lesson today once more warm hundreds of millions of hearts from Vietnam to the United States and from the East to the West. Although 10 years have passed, until now the United States and the rest of the world have continued to wonder with what strength the Vietnamese people were able to defeat U.S. imperialism.

In an important speech yesterday, 29 April, esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan analyzed profoundly and concisely the reasons for and the significance of the great victory of spring 1975. This was a succinct conclusion, full of theoretical and practical meaning, drawn from the greatest and most heroic resistance in our nation's history and the greatest and fiercest war since World War II.

Comrade General Secretary Le Duan said: Our strength is not just military strength, still less the strength of weapons and money alone. It is the sum total of our military, political, social, and cultural strength, the strength of the whole country and people fighting the enemy on both the front line and in the rear. It is a high-level promotion of all factors -- ideological, moral, material, and technological -- and the combination of the organizational talent in leadership and command with the combat capacity and dynamism of our people and Armed Forces. Our strength is the invincible strength of our people and Armed Forces as well as of the Vietnamese revolution accumulated through nearly half a century of struggle under the leadership of the CPV and the great President Ho Chi Minh. It is the crystallization of the combative tradition and strategic talent of our ancestors. But above all, it is the strength of our working people exercising their mastery in the new era and the strength of our nation combined with that of our time. Vietnam's strength has been heightened and multiplied by the strength of our time. The resistance of Vietnam was actually the merger of the nation and the era. Our victory is also the victory of the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world and of the international solidarity we have enjoyed from our brothers and friends across the world.

Comrade General Secretary Le Duan also analyzed and pointed out the correctness and creativity of the policy on the people's war mapped out by our party, as well as the form, nature, and art of that war.

All these are most valuable experiences and rich lessons obtained by our party and people after having gone through several decades of hard struggle and glorious victories. These are invaluable theoretical, political, and moral assets of our nation. They have helped enhance the strength of every one among us in the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

Today, we all remember Uncle Ho and the untold meritorious deeds and exemplarily, shining revolutionary ethics of the one who was the great, highly esteemed leader of our nation, who led our people from one victory to another, and who devoted his whole life to national independence and freedom, to the people's happiness, and to the cause of liberating the south. Today, we all remember those heroes and fallen combatants, comrades and compatriots, and cadres and combatants in our country, from the south to the north and from the east to the west, who sacrificed their blood and bones to make the great victory of the spring 1975 possible, thus further glorifying our fatherland and people.

The great spring victory was the victory of the entire people led by the party and the great Uncle Ho and of all the fallen compatriots and combatants in the country.

To make the great spring victory possible, the people in our entire country had to experience countless difficulties, hardships, privations, and ordeals and to suffer immense losses, agony, and mourning. As we know the price paid, we have more highly treasured the happiness we are now enjoying that total national independence, freedom, and unification have been achieved.

The obligation to those who have already sacrificed their lives and the duty toward present and future generations require us never to forget the lessons learned from the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation; never to forget the great Uncle Ho's teaching that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom; and never to forget that we must live, work, and struggle in such a way as to be worthy of being members of a heroic nation and heroic people and of being crowned with the great spring victory.

We swear on the graves of those who have sacrificed their lives that we are determined to build socialism successfully and defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly. We will pass on this sacred oath to our future generations and are determined to honor this oath even if we have to cope with forces 10 times more powerful than U.S. imperialism. Over the past 10 years, our Army and people have upheld this oath while countering the many dirty plots and actions of Chinese expansionism-hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. We have moved forward heroically and steadily. Following the track of the U.S. imperialists' overturned car, the Chinese reactionaries have courted heavy setbacks in their attempt to carry out their fill-the-vacuum strategy by expanding toward Indochina and Southeast Asia.

The 10th anniversary of the total victory of the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, which coincides with the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, makes the truth and the trend of our time even more relevant: The revolution is the light and the growing strength. Counterrevolution is the darkness and the waning strength. The world's three revolutionary currents now continue to be on the offensive.

In the period ahead, our people will have to carry out many heavy tasks in an attempt to implement the two strategic missions of building and defending the socialist fatherland. As esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan put it: The revolution at the present stage still meets with many difficulties and hardships; our people's life remains hard, but our revolution is steadily forging ahead. In no period of our history has our country faced such bright prospects as today. Upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, bringing into full play the right to collective mastery, stepping up the three revolutions, doing our utmost to surmount the immediate socioeconomic difficulties, and going forward steadily are tasks of historic significance and also the everyday deeds and thoughts of the entire Vietnamese nation and of each Vietnamese. In this great work, more than ever before, the revolution is the festive day of the masses.

This is an important instruction for our entire party, Army, and people as it lays down the orientation for the thoughts and actions of all our people.

Developing the combined strength of the nation and of our time, uniting closely with the people of the two fraternal countries of Laos and the PRK, promoting all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and enjoying the sympathy and support from friends in the world, our people are determined to score new successes in the new revolutionary stage.

As members of a nation which has successfully staged the August revolution, the Dien Bien Phu victory, and the great spring victories of 1975 and 1979, we are determined to demonstrate our talents and energy in carrying out the socialist revolution and to maintaining our independence, freedom, bountiful life, happiness, prosperity, and power forever, thus contributing to the world revolution and peace.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

OW301846 Hanoi VNA in English 1634 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Ho Chi Minh City today Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli and his wife who are visiting the city and attending the 10th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam.

Minister Malmierca, who is a member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, conveyed to the Vietnamese chairman and other party and state leaders warm greetings from President Fidel Castro.

Chairman Pham Van Dong and his guest discussed the most burning international questions of mutual concern. Cuban Ambassador to Vietnam Faure Chomon Mediavilla was present at the reception. Also present were Le Quang Chanh, vice chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, and Le Mai, assistant to Vietnamese foreign minister.

SATELLITE GROUND STATION BEGINS OPERATIONS

OW301830 Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30 -- A ceremony was held in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday to inaugurate the first phase of operation of the "Lotus 2" ground satellite station, 18 days ahead of schedule. This is the second ground station of its kind built for Vietnam by the Soviet Union, "Lotus 2." "Lotus 1" was completed in 1980 in Ha Nam Ninh Province, south of Hanoi.

On April 12, 1985, the "Lotus 2" received the first signals of an orbital colour T.V. program from the Soviet Union. On April 23, the station began transmitting pictures with good quality.

Present at the inauguration were Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (CPVCC) and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mai Chi Tho, member of the party C.C. and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee; Dang Van Than, acting director of the General Post Office, and others.

Also present were O.A. Vokov, Soviet consul general in Ho Chi Minh City, S.O. Kurilov, general director of the Intersputnik, representatives of the General Consulates of Foreign Countries in Ho Chi Minh City, foreign visitors and media workers who have come for the 10th anniversary of the liberation of southern Vietnam.

AUSTRALIAADELMAN, HAYDEN HOLD TALKS ON DISARMAMENT

BK011330 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 1 May 85

[Report by correspondent Walter Hamilton from Canberra in the "Australian Insight" program]

[Excerpt] The Australian and American officials are having 2 days of talks to exchange views on disarmament. The agreement to hold talks arose from correspondence between President Reagan and Australia's prime minister, Mr Hawke, in September/October last year. Australia also held discussions on arms control questions with Soviet officials, who visited Canberra specifically for the purpose in March.

The talks with the Americans as with the Soviets will cover the Geneva arms control negotiations, outer space weapons, nuclear nonproliferation, chemical weapons, radiological weapons, and the prevention of nuclear war. The 8-member American delegation is being led by Dr Kenneth Adelman, director of U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and includes senior State Department and Pentagon officials.

In his preliminary remarks, the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, reiterated that the Australian Government did not endorse the American Strategic Defense Initiative, or SDK, the so-called "star wars" plan for space-based antimissile systems. Mr Hayden said the idea might spring from the best of motives, but Australia saw practical problems. It would explain those when replying soon to an American invitation to participate in SDI research, and yet Mr Hayden said such differences of opinions did not upset the basic relationship between Australia and the United States.

[Begin Hayden recording] The Strategic Defense Initiative is something we are addressing ourselves to, following the letter which we received from Mr Weinberger. The prime minister, when he was in Washington earlier, said that we endorse the SDI concept. There are things which leave us a little uncertain as to what the consequences of the development of SDI might be. But we have always declared that in its conceptualization -- in its motivation -- it represents lofty ideals to get away from mutual assured destruction to a defensive arrangement in respect of nuclear weaponry. We have to address ourselves to a number of practical aspects of a theoretical proposition because, I repeat, we find ourselves a little perplexed. We have to be totally convinced that some of these things in practical terms can be done.

We should be addressing you fairly soon as a response to that communications from Mr. Weinberger. We were -- I particularly was -- gratified to.... [changes thought] He proposed to us yesterday, as part of the demonstration of the American Administration's concern to proceeding towards peaceful goals, and that was the proposition for on-site verification processes. [sentence as heard] He proposed to the prime minister that the Australian Government might use whatever good offices or influences it might have in its dealings with the Soviet Union to convey, once again, the genuine, very firm -- a very keen -- commitment of the U.S. Administration that onsite verification should be put in place and that a positive response from the Soviet Union would be a major advance. I share that view, and we will certainly be following it up. I cannot say that our good offices are all that large, or that we will be all that influential, but perhaps, if sufficient countries like Australia can convey those sorts of concerns and interests it may add to an aggregate level of influence which may be productive. [end recording]

In reply, the leader of the American delegation, Dr Kenneth Adelman, emphasized that the United States wanted, as a first priority in its negotiations with the Soviet Union, to gain reductions in strategic nuclear weapons. Dr Adelman also claimed there was broad support within the Western alliance for research on the Strategic Defense Initiative.

'No Indication' To Join SDI

BK020858 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Australia has indicated that it is unlikely to accept an invitation from the United States to take part in research for America's proposed Strategic Defense Initiative, the so-called "star wars" program. The invitation from the U.S. defense secretary, Mr Weinberger, was raised at talks in Canberra over the past 2 days between Australian officials and the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Dr Kenneth Adelman. Australian officials said after the talks that no indication had been given that Australia will agree to the request. The officials said the talks had highlighted contradictions and problems which Australia saw as inherent in the "star wars" concept.

An American briefing team on the Strategic Defense Initiative will visit Australia in the next couple of weeks.

NEW ZEALAND

FRANCE CONDUCTS NUCLEAR TEST AT SOUTH PACIFIC SITE

HK010746 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Wellington, May 1 (AFP) -- France today exploded a one kilotonne nuclear device at its underground testing site at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific, a New Zealand Government Seismological station reported.

The monitoring station at Rarotonga in the Cook Islands detected the blast at 0529 NZ Time Wednesday (1729 GMT April 30). The underground test was the first French blast reported this year.

The New Zealand Government, experienced in reading underground test patterns from their seismic recorders, were confident that the test had occurred, a spokesman said. He said this was a later start to French testing than in previous years and predicted there would be several more tests over the next few weeks. France has exploded more than 60 nuclear devices underground at Mururoa in the past decade. They have ranged in yield from one kilotonne to 140 kilotonnes, according to New Zealand records.

MOKHTAR ON NORMALIZING RELATIONS WITH PRC SLOWLY

BK010812 Jakarta International Service in Malay 0900 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar has said that Indonesia will play a greater role in international affairs. His remark, made in an interview with NEWSWEEK magazine, was quoted by the Indonesian national news agency on Monday.

Touching on normalization of Indonesian-PRC relations, Minister Mokhtar said that the two countries have agreed to undergo a gradual process, adding that normalization will depend on what happens during the process because Indonesia believes that efforts to establish and promote relations need a step-by-step approach.

MOKHTAR LEAVES FOR LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

BK291405 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja left Jakarta Sunday to begin his Latin American tour. He will visit Ecuador, Venezuela, and Colombia for the first time with the aim of seeking the possibility of enhancing relations between Indonesia and these Latin American countries. Indonesia has already had diplomatic relations with these Latin American countries. The minister is scheduled to be in Ecuador for 3 days from 2 to 4 May, in Venezuela from 4 to 6 May, and in Colombia from 7 to 9 May. En route to these countries, he will stop over in Japan, but he did not elaborate on his activities in Japan.

Moments before departing from Jakarta's Cengkareng International Airport, Minister Mokhtar said that Indonesia aims to [words indistinct] such as the arms race and economic cooperation with the developed countries.

Touching on the declaration issued as the result of the 30th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference commemoration, the minister said that it indicated that Indonesia does not (?plan) to waste too much in energy in discussing or debating conflicts among the Third World countries but instead handle it cooperatively. He went on to say that the Bandung commemoration declaration did not include bilateral (?affairs) among members of the Nonaligned Movement because such discussions would create conflicts among themselves.

TEAM DEPARTS FOR BORDER ISSUES TALKS WITH PNG

BK011407 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] The Indonesia-PNG border commission team led by Bas Youwe today left for Port Moresby for talks on border issues with the PNG Government. The team's secretary, Suryanto Sri Wardoyo, disclosed in Jayapura today that the visit of the team is for a monthly meeting between Indonesia and PNG in their efforts to promote mutual cooperation.

MALAYSIADEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR USSR VISIT

BK261515 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Malaysia hopes its relations with the Soviet Union will gradually improve so that no more issues will arise between the two countries for the sake of common interest. Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir left for the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Syria, and Saudi Arabia today for a 3-week visit.

In a news conference at the Kuala Lumpur international airport, Mr Abdul Kadir said during his visit to Moscow he will hold talks with his counterpart, Mr Mikhail Kapitsa, concerning the Cambodian and Afghanistan problems and the disarmament issue. He will also visit Alma Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan, which has a Muslim community.

In Poland and Hungary, the Malaysian delegation will hold meetings to exchange opinions concerning international issues and bilateral relations. Discussions will also cover trade and economic cooperation. Malaysia will ask these countries to purchase more of its raw materials such as palm oil, rubber, and cacao.

According to a Foreign Ministry statement, the Malaysian delegation's visit to the Syrian Arab Republic is considered important because at present Malaysia still has no close relations with this country. Furthermore, the time has come for the situation to be corrected considering both countries are members of Islamic Conference Organization and have similar views on international issues. Malaysia also hopes to ask Syria to increase its imports of raw materials, especially palm oil and rubber. Currently, Syria is the smallest importer of commodities from Malaysia. The delegation will also hold a meeting with the Syrian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

In a brief stopover in Saudi Arabia, Mr Abdul Kadir will exchange views with the Islamic Conference Organization Secretariat, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, and other sectors in Saudi Arabia.

Discusses Cambodia With Kapitsa

BK020625 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Russia has agreed to convey to Vietnam Malaysia's latest suggestion in helping to bring a solution to the Kampuchean problem. Malaysia has proposed that the Heng Samrin faction and the coalition government led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk should carry out consultations through proximity talks. The deputy foreign affairs minister, Mr Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, brought the matter up in the talks with his Russian counterpart, Mr Mikhail Kapitsa, recently. Mr Kadir is on a 6-day visit to Russia.

A statement from the Foreign Ministry says that Mr Kadir discussed in length Malaysia's perception on the issue. He also expressed Malaysia's desire to upgrade bilateral relations with the Soviet Union. He stressed that this must be based on the principle of mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other.

On the Antarctica issue, Mr Kapitsa said that his country has no sovereignty claim of the continent. He, however, agreed that all its resources should be utilized for the benefits of mankind.

PRESIDENT MARCOS DELIVERS LABOR DAY SPEECH

HK010731 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting Service in English 0257 GMT 1 May 85

[Labor Day speech by President Ferdinand Marcos delivered in Social Hall, Malacanang Palace, Manila -- live]

[Excerpts] [In Tagalog] My friends, pillars of the workers movement, all those laborers, wherever you may be: I greet all of you. Included with those 20 million workers are also the farmers, who are countless. The percentage of farmers and their families probably reaches 60 percent of our population. To all of you, a wholehearted greeting. On this day commemorating the workers and farmers of our country, we honor all of them in our national life. This day is for more than half of all Filipinos, from all parts of the country, from the shores to the mountains, all of whom make up an important part of our nation. On this day, which is for our workers, I believe this is also an occasion to honor every Filipino so as to make him conscious of his true worth as well as to make us conscious of our national unity. [applause]

The true meaning of this occasion honors all workers and farmers. These past decades saw the rise of unionism in the country, the union of fishermen and farmers, and the laws enacted for the benefit of the workers, the passage of land reforms laws, and the laws granting loans to all those in need. We should honor all sectors of the working society and uphold the dignity of the individual workers and farmers and stand up for their rights. In this way, we honor the integrity of Labor Day especially at this time when we are in the midst of a national crisis. We all know that those who are suffering most at this time are those who have little in life -- the workers, farmers. Therefore it is important to be united in these times when there are those who are trying to exacerbate the crisis in our daily lives so as to destroy our stability. These people are trying to bring down the Philippines in order to prepare the way for the destruction of the nation and to topple the government.

Our plea on this day is for workers' movements and other sectors to be united so as to speed up our recovery from the crisis and to help in promoting our peaceful and democratic revolution. Our call to the workers' movement on this day is similar to the call made 12 years ago when we faced a national challenge. We call on you again to give your support to rebuild our society, and we have faith in your help for our democratic revolution -- to further the democratization and unity of our society and the progress of every Filipino family. Now we should be aware of what is called the seven pillars of the reform movement and what we have done in this regard, because sometimes we tend to forget our fellow Filipinos. Let us ask ourselves: Where do we come from? In times past, in 1962, before we had martial law, as you know, our exports overseas -- when I first became president -- our exports were mainly plantation crops, none of which changed. First of all we had coconuts; second, sugar; third, mineral ore like copper, chromite, etc.; and lumber. But now we have changed all that. We now have chemicals and processing plants. Filipinos produce coconut oil, which now has an added value in raw material.

So what do we remember about peace and order in 1960? Before, I was unable to go to my own province without numerous guards. Landowners and farmers could not prosper for long because the rebels' movement had spread so that in 1954 they planned to invade Manila. So therefore the first thing we tackled was peace and order -- the foundations of a new society -- because we cannot prosper during troubled times when our citizens have no protection.

So this is what gives impetus to our plans today: to abide by and follow the laws, because when laws are broken, we cannot prosper. The biggest threat to our society that we have faced in the last 12 years is that which wants to destroy our Republic.
[passage indistinct]

[In English] Against the awesome challenge to the stability of our society 12 years ago, we responded with vigor, successfully secured the republic and strengthened it against [words indistinct] to bring down the [word indistinct] to ignominy and humiliation. We are faced with a renewal of this challenge more notable though for its bark, not for its bite. But whatever the magnitude of that challenge, we should be in no doubt whatsoever that the vigil of our government over the peace of our streets and the stability of our public life is constant, resolute and will be successful. [applause] We should have no fear that any group can overthrow our duly constituted government. I promise you and I always keep my promise. [applause]

[In Tagalog] The second pillar of our society is land reform -- we have the minister of land reform here -- all these reforms will prevail even though labor unions sometimes forget what we have done for them.

[In English] We will not be able to achieve any kinds of reforms, especially related to land reform, unless there is an understanding that standards and rules and regulations of the law are complied with by all parties.

[In Tagalog] We know we cannot achieve progress and stability if we do not promote a true land reform law. I wish to let our worker, farmer, and fishermen friends know that only in this way can we achieve anything if we endeavor to continue this.

[In English] Not just as a temporary expedient, not as a slogan, not as something which you can raise a banner to rally over in some political plot, but a continuing policy which is intended to help not only a sector of our society but all the Filipino people.

[In Tagalog] Hear me, my friends: You have helped our administration since (?1955) until the elections in (?1961). This is what gave us the impetus to follow the law and our Constitution in this regard. Choose any other administration and the day will come when all that land and land reform will go outside the law. Everything will be lost. This land reform movement is what has launched the program for stability and prosperity which we can see around the country. [passage indistinct]

[In English] Let me go to the other pillars so that we can go further into the danger that now confronts our recovery program. In our democratic peaceful revolution, we decided that it was necessary to place, in contrast to the bloody revolution of subversives and terrorists, a kind of revolution ideal to the character and attitudes of our people. Our people is a paradox mixture of individualism and of community ethics. Each Filipino has his own dignity and faces his own problems. He does not want to be taught as though he were an idiot. He wants his dignity. That is why when I spoke before Bangkusa, Tondo, I said this is the new cry of Tondo and Bangkusa: We return to you this piece of land which may be useless to the rich and of little value unless you own it. But, in addition to this land, we return to you your dignity, which is the most valuable asset of any human being. For the history of the world, as Rousseau has said, is the history of every man seeking the sun of freedom and liberty. [applause]

As I have said, before our time, to whom was credit given by the banks, by the government? Where did government spend its money? Three-to-one, in the urban areas -- three to the urban areas, one to the countryside. No more. Today we have changed this formula: three-to-one in favor of the areas that are peopled by our poor and one in the urban areas. [applause] And then of course who organized the first real acceptable labor code? Who put it into writing? Who put the rights in their order of priority? Our administration. The Interim Batasang Pambansa approved the labor code -- that is what we call the labor reform. Some of our people have forgotten it. Labor reform was only a slogan way back. In 1973, how many laborers did we have? Seven to 10 million laborers. Now we have more than 20 million industrial laborers. Of course the ideal is to bring down the number of agricultural workers and increase the participation of our laborers and farmers in adding value to products of both domestic use and for export.

In this decade, this became the challenge of the government in the national livelihood. And the labor unions increased. We faced this big challenge. We kept down the numbers of unemployed. So I noticed that some of the aliens who visited us smiled and laughed at me and said the unemployment has gone a little higher. We quoted the number of six-and-a-half and they said the developed countries have had double digit unemployment for quite a while now.

And if there is a problem in the matter of the income of the laborers and farmers, it is the income of those who are landless farmers and who are unemployed industrial workers. Now we should not therefore think in terms of only those who are members of a labor union or those who are unemployed. We should think in terms of those who are the poorest of the poor. **They are our problem because they are Filipinos.**

What underpins this sector of the reform program has always been the overwhelming commitment to our democratic revolution, to social justice. Why do I say this? For this was at the very heart of the reform effort, and we enshrined in the very heart of our constitution these words: The state shall promote social justice to ensure the dignity, welfare, and security of all the people. To promote the welfare and security of the people -- it is not a tentative statement of the Constitution helping out in [words indistinct]. Towards this end the state shall regulate the acquisition of ownership, use, enjoyment, and disposition of private property and equitably diffuse property ownership and [words indistinct]. Now you see there [words indistinct] since 1972, December, and approved by plebiscite in January, that the Constitution itself already adopts social justice, not just recommends or promotes but [words indistinct]. It is to be noted that we have explicitly recognized in the new charter what in the old one, was enshrined [words indistinct].

The government not only has the right but the duty -- whoever is in power, whether it's Marcos or anybody else -- to intervene in the social, political, and economic order so that social justice is realized in our society. Let us never forget that we have written together a landmark Constitution and a labor code for our country that has provided for the growth of union organizations, safeguard the rights and welfare of workers, and provide a mechanism for the achievement of industrial peace. Although today we must study how we can strengthen that mechanism for industrial [word indistinct]. A grievance mechanism must [words indistinct] internal to the private sector perhaps. We have raised labor to the level of participation in our national life unprecedented in our history.

And so we proceed to the other reform program -- and all the other reforms to speed up recovery. The next program was credit. Why do I say that credit has been democratized? Because for the first time, men who have no collateral can borrow money for the first time.

In education we have extended help to those who are either students or out of school. The scholarship situation is very liberal. We have a study-now-pay-later program campaign which is giving the poor student a chance, who will be able to work and earn later after graduation and pay for his matriculation fees. I know of difficult situations -- you know I come from a very strict family where we had to work out our own [passage indistinct].

Manpower training, development of the up-to-date technology -- do you know that we are one of the first countries which adopted this human resources development program? They speak of this in the United Nations; we already adopted it even before they had adopted any concrete [word indistinct] and reliable program. We already went into human resources development and the establishment of appropriate technology seminars. We borrowed money for this time but we were completely confident that this was necessary for our purpose.

Let us go to the other program. From political, we have broadened the base of our political participatory democracy which became a byword. The barangay was reorganized and politicized, allowed the participation of 15 years olds. We brought down the qualifications from 21 to 18. In my reelection in 1969, about 8 million voters. In 1981, when I ran last for president, how many voters? At least 23-24 million. There was a big jump from 8 million to 23 million. What does this mean? This growth in the face of our democratic structure, which meant that 23 million of our 50 million people were participating in decisionmaking, and this involved of course mostly labor and farmers. We removed the literacy qualification and at the same time, of course, we worked out some of the problems in relation to not just social justice per se and reform but the economic reform. This involved such things like establishing a true value for the peso. When did that happen? In order to encourage exports, that happened in February 1970. In February 1970 we allowed the peso to float and [words indistinct]. And again, twice in 1984 [words indistinct]. We faced the problem of writing what is called a letter of intent, seeking the help of the IMF and the World Bank, but more than the IMF and the World Bank, the 484 creditor banks of the Philippines. Now this came at a time when of course we were beset by the international recession. It has been our misfortune that major instabilities in the world [words indistinct]. Then we had these calamities -- four calamities in a row: earthquakes, then Mayon volcano, then storms and typhoons, now a drought. But even in the active state of our economic recovery program when we have not fully passed adversity, we find resilience and dynamism among our people and I must congratulate all of you. In our national economy that of course owes no doubt to the economic reforms that we have ventured into. [Words indistinct] that once recovery is fully achieved, development can be sure, steady and substantive.

I notice the first lady has left. She, I understand, has to meet some people in the university of life at 12 o'clock. It's now quarter of 12. You will forgive her -- she is more busy than I am. I suspect that this is because they would rather meet a good-looking lady than a very taciturn and stern president. Of course I have always said, I probably would do the same thing. The choice between beauty and brains -- forget the brains! [laughter]

Now anyway I can report to you today that we have not achieved the necessary agreement that will enable us to have a breathing space to turn economic adversity around. Firstly, the long awaited agreement for trade credit facilities in the amount of \$3 billion, and, too \$925 million in new money has finally been approved and is ready for formal signing this May. We all know what this package means to our economic recovery and restructuring program. Secondly, agreement has been reached on rescheduling of \$5.8 billion of our external debt, both the private sector and ODA [official development assistance], [words indistinct] government to government. We shall have a 5-year grace period for the payment of these debts that are due in 1985 and 86, and a 10-year amortization program, meaning that for the next 5 years we are not going to pay any of the 32.5 billion in interest and amortization [words indistinct].

This development has [word indistinct] implications for business activity and for labor and employment in the next few years. So there is hope that this will turn around, provided that we can solve our problems pertaining to these confrontation crises between labor and management.

Inasmuch as the signing of our agreements may be some time this month and the coming in on new funds may be some time in June, it may be necessary that we now establish the framework of a tentative utilization of all these funds, and this of course means the involvement and engagement of all sectors including the labor sector and the farmer sector [words indistinct].

The meaning of what I've been speaking of here will not be lost, I'm sure, on our working men. All sectors in society are the ones whose [words indistinct] during these eventful years of our national history. The ethic of self-reliance, the promise of participation, the standard of social justice, the importance of community life are part of the air you and I breathe. It's no longer something we cast away -- they are the things that will determine our future and our destiny.

There is room for those who seek political reforms within our system. Within this program is room for those who may differ with us on the specific solutions to the economic ills of the times, but not from the fundamental faith [words indistinct] of our mixed economy.

But there is no room here for those who today seek to divide our people and bring down upon the nation the specter of violence and civil war. There is no room here for those who would manipulate the openness of our society and turn it into a weapon for the destruction of our Republic. I wish to warn those who wish to destroy our society by means of acts by workers' unions. We know that the main idea of our enemies, the subversives is to divide the people.

It is a good thing that many of our workers' unions abide by the laws and the Constitution of the Republic. I salute those of our friends who respect the true liberty, the authentic liberation of our people. Those workers who stay within the law should not be coerced to join the workers who break the law and those radical unions who promote the loss of jobs and the disruption of our society.

Government cannot miss out on its duty and role as the arbitrator between management and labor, and it's about time that we strengthened this particular role. I have asked the Ministry of Labor to set up the grievance machinery in the private sector in order that we can bring together both management and labor before the consultation (?sinks). [applause] And this is why I have asked the Ministry of Labor to work on this LOI [Letter of Instruction]. [passage indistinct]

All kidding aside, this is too serious to let go. That's why the president wants to attend to this personally -- this question of labor and employer. It is too serious because it threatens the recovery program. I have heard 31 factories in 1 town -- that threatens the entire recovery program. [sentence as heard] That is no joke. Therefore it is necessary that we not sit down and coolly think of how this grievance machinery will first work. There should be room always in our approach to the problems of labor-management relations for greater sensitivity to each other's interests and the national interest above all. And then there will be hope for greater initial conciliation if all sides can give more respect to the other and exercise a little more moderation in their positions.

We even bring in the legitimate force, which is the force under the control of the government. But I hope that it will not be necessary to do so. I make a point of this by way of appealing to both labor and management to consider at this critical time of national economic recovery a moratorium on confrontational action and greater efforts to conciliate differences without resorting to strikes and layoffs on management's side. [applause] Let us remember that above the interest of each side is the interest of the entire nation, and I say to you now: This is a crucial time. The entire recovery program is threatened by these lock-outs, by these strikes, by this closing of many factories, and by the killing of policemen -- four, I understand, five have been killed, in Valenzuela. We cannot allow that.

But at the same time we must find out what is causing all of this unrest. Let us remember here that we are fighting for benefits that will redound to the aspirations of all. We are fighting here for jobs that have been lost in the midst of the present crisis.

We are fighting here for security and welfare not only for labor but for the [words indistinct] groups and solutions which should be lasting, enduring, fair, and just. We must also work a little harder in ensuring that even [words indistinct]. In these efforts, government will do its utmost.

Let me say that [words indistinct] that are necessary to implement these laws are alternatives of course. Some of them can utilize radical power. But there is already a loss of stemming the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and in all cases where the charges involve subversion, sedition, [passage indistinct] but I merely wanted to point out that this was the subject of an argument already in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court upheld the power of the (?president) to issue PDA's [Preventive Detention Actions] when the crimes that are done are those [word indistinct]. Another provision is economic sabotage in Letter of Instruction 11.

So the situation [words indistinct] the government is stable, it's credible. We don't want to kill people. [Words indistinct] a policy which I want to avoid. If you tell the military that they have to enforce this law, but they cannot arrest people, the first thing they will do is they will not take prisoners. Now we don't want that. We will not take the prisoners [words indistinct] I will not allow that. [words indistinct] It is not a policy that is acceptable to me. Ever since the war, I never wanted to shoot a Filipino. And during the fight in Mindanao, I sometimes instruct the armed forces to [words indistinct] when they surround the MNLF. But sometimes in the heat of combat, undoubtedly there are times when the officers lose control of the men, and if you don't give the right of arrest and stop temporarily this subversion and [words indistinct], you will encourage the soldiers to kill rather than to arrest [word indistinct]. They don't want to do that. We must not allow it. We should never, in any manner, indicate that this is an acceptable option. To me, it is not, and therefore I give it as an order to all men who wear their uniforms.

But the greater part of the burden must rest on the shoulders of labor and of management. All sectors must bear the sacrifice -- all of us should be activists. We can achieve prosperity by means of a unified effort which is signified by this day when we should remember the struggle that lies ahead. I am confident that all of you will defend the right to preserve our freedoms against all enemies.

I can assure you that we will be able, in order to help labor, [words indistinct]. It shall be my resolute purpose to see to it that this policy shall be implemented. And in implementation of these policies, I hereby sign in your presence the following LOI's. It is the LOI which strengthens the compulsory arbitration, as well as the entire machinery.

WORKERS STAGE PROTEST MARCHES ON LABOR DAY

HK011306 Hong Kong AFP in English 1252 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpts] Manila, May 1 (AFP) -- Tens of thousands of militant workers and their sympathizers took to the streets across the Philippines today in open defiance of President Ferdinand Marcos' repeated threats to crack down on their ranks. The protests contrasted sharply with the official celebration of May Day at Mr. Marcos's palace, in which he appealed for a moratorium on strikes and layoffs which he said were blocking the battered economy's path to recovery.

A feared outbreak of violence was prevented when rallyists estimated by police at 20,000 stayed in a central Manila square and dropped a plan to march to the palace, which was blockaded by hundreds of troops and police, many of them armed.

The rallyists, who waved red streamers blasting the "U.S.-Marcos dictatorship," carried an effigy of a three-headed monster representing Mr. Marcos, his "backer" U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and the local elite.

In his televised morning address, Mr. Marcos called for "a moratorium on confrontational action and greater efforts to conciliate without resorting to strikes on labor's and layoffs on management's side."

As Mr. Marcos spoke, protesters marched to rally sites across the country to demand wage hikes and labor reforms and protest the alleged violations of workers' rights by authorities and employers. The protesters were led by the radical May First Movement (KMU), whose leaders snubbed an invitation to attend the official May Day rites.

In an obvious warning to the KMU, which claims 500,000 members nationwide and has been behind many large strikes and public protests, Mr. Marcos said subversives were using legitimate unionism to topple the government. Hours later, KMU chief Rolando Olalia told reporters at the rally here: "in case of a crackdown which we are anticipating, we will declare a coordinated nationwide strike preparatory to a general strike." "What we're doing is not against the law. The workers declare strikes to demand higher wages and uplift their economic conditions. These are not intended for economic sabotage," he added.

The KMU demanded a 25 per cent wage hike for all workers and greater protection of unionists' rights. Unlike in previous May Day celebrations, Mr. Marcos announced no minimum wage hikes today.

Five people among an estimated 15,000 protesters in the insurgency-rocked city of Davao in Mindanao Island were reported arrested today ahead of a planned two-day general strike tomorrow.

Moderates held rallies in the Manila suburb of Quezon City and the central city of Bacolod, and military officials said some 10,000 peasants, workers and urban poor attended a march and rally in Cagayan de Oro, also in Mindanao. Peaceful protests were also reported in Baguio City in the north, Bataan, Pampanga and Bataan Provinces in Luzon, Cebu City in the central islands.

Anti-Marcos Banners in Batangas

HK011136 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 May 85

[Report from correspondent Sonny Cabral in Batangas -- recorded]

[Text] Assembling here this morning at a rally were some 1,500 workers from San Pedro and workers from various sectors. Mr Peping San Diego from the Ministry of Labor and Employment, who is director of Region Four, was here to greet the workers and to present awards to outstanding employees of the Batangas labor union. Model employees for 1985 were given awards.

During the rally a speech was made by the head of a group composed of 70 families of squatters who occupy government lands. They sent a message to Human Settlements Minister Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos and to national housing chief Guadencio Tobias, asking for help in getting resettled. All these workers from the southern Tagalog region here in Batangas also sent appeals to the government asking for assistance for the little people, and they had various complaints, such as a complaint against fishermen who use dynamite.

Quite noticeable during the rally were the red flags of the groups like the National Alliance for Justice, Democracy, and Freedom whose banners carried slogans like "Support the national democratic coalition," "Destroy U.S. imperialism," "Advance the cause of national freedom and democracy" and "Dismantle the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship." Despite the fiery speeches given in the Batangas church patio, Police Colonel (Basa) just stood by and did not interrupt the proceedings, keeping an eye out for any trouble.

The rally ended at 1700 but not before trouble developed when some infiltrators appeared on the scene. However, the police and the Philippine Constabulary kept the peace. The infiltrators have not been identified as yet.

This is the first time in the history of Batangas labor unions that the workers have had a voice, especially the sugar workers. The majority of the workers here rely on the sugar refinery in Nasugbu and there are fears that the industry will go under. But administrator Valentin Ugarte has promised to ask the government to provide assistance especially for the small workers.

Sonny Cabral signing off in Batangas.

WORLD BANK TO ALLOW ADVANCES FOR AGRICULTURE

HK010912 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] President Marcos announced yesterday [30 April] that the World Bank has agreed to allow advance withdrawals in May of up to a maximum of \$15 million in agricultural credits. The president said the World Bank has to approve the country's \$100 million agriculture credit at its June 4 meeting.

He said that the World Bank representative had approved the Philippine delegation's request that eligible loans of up to \$15 million be extended to the Philippines to be the means of the 1985 planting season which starts this May. The chief executive lauded the World Bank decision, which he said was a big boost to the country's food production program.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT SIGNING SET FOR 20 MAY

HK011433 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 1 May 85 p 2

[By Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Excerpt] The international advisory committee for the Philippines has informed the country's over 400 bank creditors that the signing of the agreements for the 3925-million syndicated loan and the 33-billion revolving trade facility for the country has been scheduled May 20, 11 a.m. at the head-quarters of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. (Mantrust) in New York.

The communication by the advisory committee was made through a telex dated April 30 to the country's bank creditors after Mantrust, the chairman of the committee, informed the other members April 26 that National Commercial Bank (NCB) of Saudi Arabia has agreed to participate in the financial rescue package.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Central Bank governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr., who are attending the annual conference of the Asian Development Bank (ADE) in Bangkok, also told BUSINESS DAY that they are scheduled to sign the accords May 20.

ONGPIN: LOAN, TRADE FACILITY READY BY JUNE

HK301446 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] The \$3-billion trade facility and the \$925-million new money, which form the bulk of the country's debt rescheduling package, will be available by the middle of June, Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin said yesterday.

Answering a query from exporters who attended the first general membership meeting of the Philippine Exporters Foundation (PEF), Ongpin said that with the completion of the rescheduling package, "we expect that both the trade facility and the new money facility will be available very soon; we expect to see these available by the middle of June."

Ongpin told exporters that the government is aware of the high interest rate problem faced by all business sectors including exporters. "We have a clear recognition of this problem," he said.

He assured exporters that with the approval of the rescheduling package and the release of the second tranche of the standby credit facility from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), "we expect that it will be possible to gradually bring down interest rates in the next few weeks."

Ongpin said that with the inflation rate going down to 10-15 percent, toward the end of this year, interest rates will, hopefully, go down to their normal levels of 18-20 percent.

Ongpin said the basic aim of the country's economic adjustment program is "to ensure that interest rates are positive; interest rates should always be above the inflation rate for a particular period of time."

Highly-placed government sources yesterday said the signing of the rescheduling package will take place on the third week of May. After the signing, there will be a drawdown period which will come after the IMF releases the second tranche of the standby credit totaling \$630 million.

The drawdown on the second tranche of the IMF standby credit will be made after the country meets the performance criteria set by the Fund regarding certain key indicators including reserve money. The evaluation of the performance criteria has been moved from March to May, sources said.

By the middle of June, therefore, providing the country has complied with all the requirements set, the Philippines can draw on the new money and the trade facility, both of which will be made operational, sources said.

Ongpin said the trade facility of \$3 billion will principally finance the needs of exporters. With the facility in place, Ongpin said he does not foresee any further difficulty in the financing of exporters' requirements.

On the exchange rate, Ongpin said the peso is strong because of the high interest rates prevailing at the moment. He said the government is paying interest rates, through Treasury [T] and Central Bank [CB] bills, of as high as 38 percent to 39 percent on the long end.

He said there is at the moment a "30 percent differential between the holding of pesos and foreign exchange." "The peso is strong because there is no incentive for anybody to hold foreign exchange. There is a large penalty for doing that," Ongpin said.

The oversupply has resulted in the dumping of dollars in the market, he said. "It is not the intention of government to keep the interest rates at this level," Ongpin explained. With interest rates at this level, he said, production is discouraged and people with money prefer to put their excess funds in CB or T-bills, while those who need funding are discouraged from borrowing.

On the substantial difference between the bank's buying and selling rates which is a main complaint of exporters, Ongpin said he sympathizes with the problem of the industry, noting, however, that the problem should be brought to the attention of the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP).

He said there appears to be an unusually large spread of over P [Peso] 1 per dollar imposed by banks. He said that P0.37 could be accounted for by the 1 percent transaction tax but there is still some P0.66 which go to the banks. He said the 1 percent transaction tax will be phased out by the end of 1985 and this should narrow down somewhat the buying and selling rates of the banks.

MILITARY BLAME NPA FOR KILLING OF COLUMNIST

HK011414 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 1 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Military authorities blamed yesterday the Communist New People's Army (NPA) for the slaying of a radio commentator in Iligan City.

A three-man NPA hit squad, or "sparrow unit," was tagged as the principal suspects in Monday's slaying of radio commentator and weekly tabloid columnist Charlie Aberilla, 64. It said Aberilla had criticized a recent anti-government rally as a "communist-inspired" plot to "undermine the people's Catholic faith."

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile ordered an immediate investigation of the killing. Enrile directed Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, acting AFP chief of staff and PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Policy] chief, to take a direct hand in the investigation of the slaying of Aberilla, who was also the chairman of the National Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) chapter in Iligan City.

REBEL PRIEST'S TRAINING CAMP IN BENGUET CAPTURED

HK010916 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] At Camp Dangwa in Benguet, Regional Unified Command chief Brigadier General Tomas Dumpit reported yesterday [30 April] the capture of a big NPA [New people's Army] training camp run by rebel priest Conrado Balweg. The camp fell to military hands during the last 14 days military operations in the Kalinga-Apayao and Benguet areas. Twenty terrorists were killed in the ongoing anti-Balweg drive. Gen Dumpit said the camp could accommodate two companies of soldiers and has all the facilities of a military camp. The camp was overrun by troops of the 1st General Headquarters Battalion led by Lieutenants Romeo Batavo and Rolando Cartagena.

In a related statement, Gen Dumpit criticized some members of the press for sensationalizing the Balweg story. Gen Dumpit said that in the process they have glorified a wanted criminal responsible for many atrocities and killings. Dumpit said that based on military records and confirmed by witnesses, Balweg was lying when he said he never pulled a trigger to kill. The general also said Balweg was responsible for the killing of many soldiers, civilians, and local public officials in Abra, Mountain Province and Kalinga-Apayao.

FATHER BALWEG ON REBEL GROWTH, OBJECTIVES

HK291613 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Apr 85 pp 5, 6

[By Carmel M. Pizarro]

[Text] Baguio City -- In a rare interview somewhere in the Cordillera mountains, Conrado Balweg, the rebel priest with a P [peso] 200,000 reward on his head, explained the reasons for the revolutionary struggle and denied to journalists, who trekked for two days to reach him, that he was ever wounded or sick or that he was holed up in a cave, as reports said. All this time, "I have been holed up with the people," Balweg said.

His mission, Balweg said, is to "fight(ing) for the national democratic rights of the people to regain independence from U.S. imperialism in politics, economics and culture." For the Cordillera people to which he belongs, he wants "nationhood," or at least the preservation of their society which Balweg says is now being threatened by the "intrusion of outside nations."

The most important thing, Balweg said, is the revolutionary struggle against an "unjust society." But this struggle does not necessarily have to be a communist struggle. He said the New People's Army [NPA] is "the spark of the whole revolutionary forces and in the long run, it is the entire revolutionary forces of the Filipino people that will be able to overthrow an unjust system."

Balweg defines the "unjust system" as the economic exploitation of man of his fellow man and that this revolution is "a declaration of war against an unjust war which most people find hard to accept."

"It will be false to say that the NPA will be the one to overthrow the present government; they are just an ally of the revolutionary forces," he said. "Replacing Marcos is not just a job of the NPA; rather it is the job of the democratic process in the country."

Balweg denied that he is a communist. He said he would rather be called "somebody with the people." "The life of the people is my life. The people are the exploited masses at present," he said.

Balweg claimed he has never killed a man. His comrades are better fighters than him, he said. Most of his time is spent conducting teaching in the barrios of the Cordilleras. "We teach the people their history; we don't teach them the history of the Americans or the Spaniards," Balweg told journalists.

History is very important for Balweg. It is history that makes him so confident in the present. He said the history of the Cordillera people shows that they have remained masters of their own society. No foreign power was ever able to colonize them.

"The people have not surrendered their rights, they have maintained their own identity but now they are being threatened with the intrusion of an outside power, hence the need for arms to preserve this kind of unique society," he said. He cited the multinationals and the U.S. imperialism as the intruders.

Asked whether the people are aware that the only way to preserve their society is through arms, Balweg replied: "Yes, you can see in the present picture how revolution has got deeper into the people's consciousness."

The NPA is the people's army, Balweg said. Revolution, he said, is the life of the people now and the activities of the NPA in the Cordilleras have the whole support of the people because "we are part of the people's lives."

Balweg denies that what his group is doing in the Cordilleras, such as patching up of tribal wars, can be called "interference." "If we are not part of their lives, then it can be called interference," Balweg said.

Balweg claimed that the forces of the NPA has tripled since last year, and that 99 percent of the new recruits who are mostly above 20 years old are from the Cordilleras. This, he said, manifest the increasing support of the people for their cause.

He stressed, however, that their biggest problem is still "the enemy (the military)." "We are still on the defensive but we are increasing," Balweg said. He also said that "unlike in Mindanao, they get no foreign support and their arms are those that are captured from the enemy."

The dissident movement in the Cordilleras appears to have grown very fast. According to Balweg, between March last year and April this year, there were about 29 military engagements, all initiated by the NPA. All in all, about 47 soldiers were killed in that one-year period and this included six government informers. About 76 firearms were confiscated.

On the NPA side, Balweg claimed the group has suffered no casualty for more than a year already. Not even one was wounded, he said. "We also have no surrenderees," he said.

In 1980, Balweg said the casualty ratio was one NPA to 24 government soldiers; in the past three years, it was one NPA to 14 soldiers.

According to Balweg, his group did not expect these things to happen three years ago. They have also developed minority-activists whom he described as a big success, considering the initial difficulty. "It is a new movement. We still have to see its development," he said.

The regionalization movement which seeks to create one separate region for the provinces of Benguet, Ifugao, Mountain Province and Kalinga-Apayao is considered an advance position. The militarization of the Cordillera, instead of destroying their strength, has instead strengthened their mass organization, Balweg claimed.

Asked whether he would like an autonomous region for the Cordillera wherein the people would be allowed to define their own political system, Balweg said: "That we will be allowed to define our own political system is, I think, not right because, as I said, historically, our people are the collective masters of our society and we cannot expect that our political rights be given as a gift by the existing state. We have to struggle for this, our right is definitely the fruit of a struggle and not just a blessing of a gift."

As to what factors contributed to the success of their movement, Balweg said that it is basically because of the "correctness" of their political line. Military abuses against the civilian population also contributed to the increased support but it could also kill the initiative of the army (NPA), Balweg said.

Balweg stressed that the NPA is more of a political army and that is how they would like to be projected.

As to the reason behind the present militarization in the Cordillera, Balweg said that from the 1970s to 1980s. It has been economic but now it is more "against subversives," [as published]

As to the reported P1 billion allocation to the civic action projects in areas with insurgency problems, Balweg said that "Marcos should send his money to organized masses" and that they would welcome it.

"The denial of a just subsidy to these areas is one of the crimes of the present government," Balweg said. He added that P1 billion is just a small drop to what is due the people, considering the many billions of pesos spent by the government on other infrastructure projects. However, Balweg expressed cynicism about these civic action programs, saying these are only "deceptions." "If attention is given to these areas, it does not last for long. It is only tactical," Balweg said.

Balweg said they would like more schools in the Cordilleras. He expressed confidence in the new intellectuals calling them "very nationalistic."

MARCOS ANNOUNCES ARMED FORCES PROMOTIONS

HK290931 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Apr 85 p 1

[Excerpt] President Marcos announced yesterday the promotion of 555 active officers in the regular armed forces as well as in the reserve force. He also promoted seven inactive officers. He approved the commission of 133 officers into the reserve force in line with the routine build-up of the reserve pool.

The recommendations had been made by the various armed forces promotion boards and approved by Minister of Defense Juan Ponce Enrile and acting Armed Forces chief of staff Lt Gen Fidel Ramos.

Most of those promoted were to the rank of lieutenant colonel and major.

The President also appointed three deputy ministers of human settlements: Assemblyman Wenceslao Rancap Lagumbay for Luzon, Assemblyman Fernando Veloso for the Visayas, and Assemblyman Alejandro Almendras for Mindanao.

The First Lady, Minister of Human Settlements Imelda R. Marcos, swore them into office.

There will now be five deputy ministers in the ministry, the first two being Assemblyman Jose Conrado Benitez Jr. and Metro Manila Vice Gov. Ismael Mathay Jr.

NEW COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES FOR MILITARY

HK290454 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] will get \$30 million of new communication facilities and 454 vehicles this year. According to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, this will enhance the mobility of the military strike force in the anti-insurgency campaign. Minister Enrile spoke before the regional peace-and-order council of northern Mindanao. He told the meeting in Cagayan de Oro City that the \$30 million outlay was originally intended for the refitting of Philippine Navy ships under the RP [Republic of the Philippines] - U.S. foreign military sales program. Enrile said the amount was reprogrammed because the AFP badly needs communications equipment. The acquisition of the new equipment, he added, was authorized by President Marcos.

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